The Brand that is giving complete SATISFACTION for more than 12 years. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona

VOL VI NO. 67 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,

Manager.

Alice Buildings,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE

THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured do not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Foogtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2.000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok, Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 3 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANKOF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £2,125,000
Paid-up Capital £583,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £583,500
Reserve Fund £292,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

E. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £21,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. „ 1,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed Rs.1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,

Managers.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

CONSUMPTION.

AMAZING CURE IN BOMBAY.

Spent many months in Nasik Sanatorium Declared "Incurable," Civil Surgeon gave mixed injections. Severe haemoptysis. bedridden case treated 16 Dec. 1917, 22nd gained 4 lbs. No fever or haemoptysis since Friday 26th can walk. Jan. 14th 1918, gained another 3½ lbs.

Feb. 11th, Eminent Bombay Doctor, an M. D., reports "at end of 1st stage, perhaps in 2nd stage."

Feb. 18th Doctor reports "Very much better, expects her to be completely cured in about 2 weeks."

Feb. 24th—"In 1st stage." March 3rd Doctor announces her cure.

Name and address willingly given—Write a postcard or call and see me.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

Mrs. E. A. Hind, L10 Charbagh, Lucknow, writes 4th March.

"I am glad to tell you that I am almost quite well. The Doctor, who examined me yesterday, said that there is no doubt that your treatment is *good*. I think he was rather surprised to find I have made such a quick recovery."

POONA PATIENT CURED IN ONE MONTH.

REV. G. R. WALTERS

M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,

LONAVLA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

The Silk you have been admiring!

(1) 'YOUR TASTE
(2) 'YOUR STYLE
(3) 'YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1235.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT TEMKER STREET NEAR NAL BAZAR.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 19th March, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, situate at and on the East side of Temker Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 237 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 1229—1230, Collector's New No. 8394 and old survey Nos. 2370—2371 and New Survey No. 3823 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 142 and Street Nos. 30—32 and 34 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Temker Street on or towards the West by sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Mahomed Khan Subedar-Major and on or towards the South by the property of Borah Gulam Hoosain.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

P.S.—The above property will be sold by marketable title.

TO COLOUR MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE
of
46 Tins Badesche Green Crystals (original packing).
on
FRIDAY, 22nd instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.)
at
Messrs. MEHTA and Cos. Auction Rooms.
at
25, Medows Street, Fort.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Gangadhar Madhavdas.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CASKS BLEACHING POWDER OF 35 p.c. to 36 p.c.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.

200 casks bleaching powder of 35 per cent. to 36 per cent.

Note.—The above casks have wooden crates and shall be sold as sound ones.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account of the Calcutta Agents.

10 cases Calcutta tea of Lot No. 1.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 PACKAGES ENGLISH GREY SHIRTINGS, 3 PACKAGES WHITE MULLS AND 2 PACKAGES WHITE NENSOOKHS.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of:—

SETH NAGERDAS MANILAL

17 packages each about 70 pieces English Grey Shirtings No. 9211 to 9214 37½ to 38 yards.

SETH RAMDAS CHARANDAS.

5 packages each about 150 pieces white Mulls No. 555756 or others and 20 yards.

2 packages each about 150 pieces white Nensooks No. 2081 or others and 18 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 RUBIES AND 1 SAPHIRE.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street Fort, by order of Seth Amoolakh Khubchand and on account and at the risk of:—

SETH VISHRAM HARI OF MOGUK

2 Rubies wg. 6 3/16 Rutties.

NARAYEN SURAJMAL OF NADOD.

1 Ruby wg. 5 27/32 Ruties.
Party concerned.
1 Saphire wg. 52 3/16 Ruties.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 22ND MARCH AT 2-30 P.M.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, very valuable and substantial latest designed household and office furniture such as dining table, cabinets, side board, Austrian bentwood tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, teakwood drawing room complete suites, folding English card table, Indian hand carved round centre tables and teapoys, jardineer stands, office tables, chests of drawers, hat stands, easels, single and double Almirahs, typewriters, single and double iron beds, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, etc., etc.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th March, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO

29, APOLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3469.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, THE 19TH MARCH, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction in the shop in Dean Lane adjoining Hummum Street, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable teak and blackwood made to order household furniture, etc., comprising:—Dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafes, upholstered drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofa, glass door silver cabinets, marble top tables, almyrahs, hat stands, dressing and wash-hand tables clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, rich carpets, table ornaments, fancy goods, hall lamp, electric table fans, safe on stand, electric bronze table figures, book cases, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th March, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES TURKISH AND REGENT CIGARETTES EX S.S. "CULNA."

Under instructions from the Insurance Cos. concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Shed No. 2 Victoria Dock. The following cases:—Ex. S.S. "CULNA."

4086/7 2 cases each containing 50,000 Turkish A. A. Cigarettes (damaged by sea water).
4654/5—2 cases each containing 50,000 Regent Cigarettes (damaged by sea water).

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th March, 1918.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & Co., auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms situated at 17-19, Green Street, opposite Bank of Bombay, very valuable teak and blackwood drawing, bed-room, dining room and office room furniture, crockery glassware, etc.

The property belonging to a gentleman is on view.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th March, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.),

AUCTION SALE OF 200 PACKAGES DRIED GINGER.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 19th March, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auction will sell by public auction by order of Thaker Karsondas Dharamsey and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thaker Keshavji Ramdas at the godown of Memon Suleman Moosa & Sons, near Iron Mart:—

200 packages dried ginger of Calicut, of Fagan Sudi 2 Vayda.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th March, 1918.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Price on application.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna.

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED.—Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2926

THE PIONEER AGENCY undertakes to do all your business on moderate terms. Our EMPLOYMENT BUREAU secures billets. 289, Hornby Road. 2899

YOUNG BUSINESSMAN having own office in Bombay, who is going to Madras Presidency with a view to expansion of business, undertakes to buy and sell any goods or represent any firm or gentleman. Please write with full particulars to Box No. 964 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3172

MISCELLANEOUS

WELL-KNOWN FINANCIERS of Bombay wish to capitalise a Fruit Canning Industry in India on a large scale. Any experts in this line may apply soon, stating terms and previous experience, etc., to Box No. 897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2862

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Coghill Dispensary Varsoda. Apply to VARSODA THAKOR SAHEB, stating terms.

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED goo quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bomba Chronicle" Press.

WANTED—A PARSEE LADY TEACHER to teach English for a Hindoo lady, daily one hour. Salary according to qualifications. Apply To THE KING MOTOR TAXI-CAB Co., near the Sandhurst Bridge; Parvati Bhuvan, from 8-30 to 9-30 a.m. 3217

WANTED—A SUB-ASSTT. SURGEON for Somaliland Military and Civil Duties on three years' agreement terminable by Government by a month's notice. Pay Rs. 120 p. m. rising to Rs. 200 by annual increments of Rs. 10, free return passage from Bombay and back. Apply immediately to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS. Agents, SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE, FORT, Bombay. 3222

WANTED—A QUALIFIED ENGINEER having thorough knowledge in laying pipes for Water Supply Works. Work to last for 3 years. Good salary to a capable man. Apply by letter only enclosing copies of testimonials to the MANAGER, the Cedar Electrical & Engineering Coy., 14/2, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. 3139

WANTED—For the office of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation), a RECORD SUPPLIER Rs. 30 per month, and a DUFTRY on Rs. per month. Candidates should apply personally to the undersigned with applications written in their own handwritting. O. G. EDWARDS, Captain, for Assistant Director, S. & T., No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks. „3121

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A BILL-COLLECTOR, preferably one who can ride a bicycle. Apply to Box No. 973, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3215

WANTED—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST IMMEDIATELY—Good salary and prospects to a competent man. Parsi preferred. Apply to Box No. 972, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3214

WANTED for a mofussil Mill—Experienced WIREMEN, who can do casing work. Free quarters and other facilities. Apply stating qualifications and wages to Box No. 974, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3219

WANTED—An Influential CANVASSER, able to push handsome business in Mill Stores and Machinery Parts. Good prospects for an able hand. Apply Box No. 971, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3213

WANTED—A SANITARY INSPECTOR on Rs. 40 and a BILL COLLECTOR on Rs. 20 per mensem. Those having experience in the Municipal Work, need only apply to Mr. P. J. VAKIL, Vice-President, Ghatkuper-Kirol Municipality before 31st instant. 3218

WANTED.

WANTED—BRICK MAKING MACHINES, new or 2nd hand, in working order, state maker's name Capacity Power required and other particulars with prices to PHATAK & WALCHAND, LTD., Mazagaon, Bombay. 3220

WANTED—New or second-hand COMPOUND CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE, about three hundred horses power suitable for driving Cotton Ginnery Rope Flywheel Engine, must be in first class condition. Reply stating pressure, speed and maker. Box No. 920, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2976

WANTED—OIL ENGINES must be in first class condition and in perfect running order, Diesel or Semi-Diesel type of one hundred B.H.P. to four hundred B.H.P. Full details and particulars are required, also state price, apply to Box No. 976, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3225

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 14-16 H.-P. BELSIZE TOURING CAR, 4 Cylinders in good condition, being most carefully handled. Inspection invited. Write to Box No. 977, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3226

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is Sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay. 1

FANS FOR SALE—To work on Kerosine & Spirit, lowest prices. International Engineering Co., 48/52, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 3160

FOR SALE.—3 DYE-JIGGERS 54in. wide almost as good as new. Apply BUNY 35, Mandlik Road, Opp. Taj Hotel. 3195

HANDSEWN FOOTWEAR Write our New Illustrated Price List, containing particulars of our Free Pair Offer. Apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER, Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras. 2694.

BEST QUALITY ONLY—Leathers of all descriptions, including Moroccos, Boot Upper Leathers, Sole Leathers, Harness Leather, White Kid Skins and Chrome Leathers. For Prices and Samples apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or to our AGENTS, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2693

TO MILL AGENTS and OWNERS—Roller Skins, Best quality, special low prices for large orders. Samples and prices from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or our Agents, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2695.

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunde Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BANK will commence business at its temporary premises in Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 2nd April, 1918. 3182 : 3223

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on or before FRIDAY, the 29th March, 1918, for the sale of wooled and dewooled sheep skins also any salted goat skins received from Mesopotamia.

The quantity offered is very large.

The period of the contract is from 4th April to 31st July, 1918. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 6,000 which will bear no interest and will be returned to the contractor on the satisfactory termination of the contract.

Further particulars and conditions of contract may be had on application to the undersigned.

J. W. MACFARLANE.,
Deputy Controller (Hides),
Indian Munitions Board,
3212. Dharavi, Bombay.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS stating terms are invited for the lease of the right to work for a period of three years, a Flour Mill, situated at a place connected by railway with and not far from Delhi. Engine is worked by steam. There are four corn grinding mills. For further particulars apply to No. 975, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3221.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in accordance with the specifications which can be had from the Storekeeper, will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 26th March, 1918, for each of the following items for the year 1918-19:—

1. Pipes and pipe fittings.
2. Stones of all kinds.

A. MASTER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 15th March, 1918. 3211

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOKABAI, daughter of PITAMBER NARON, has contracted to sell to our clients the property at Modi Street and Rampart Row or Mint Road, within the Fort, mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 11, Hamam Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure together with the several messuages, tenements and buildings houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody Street, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the West partly by Mody Street and partly by the property of Raghunathgeer Ratnagir, on the North partly by the property of Raghunathgeer Ratnagir and partly by Mint Cross Lane and on the South by the property of Parbhudas Jiwandas Kothare and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 730, 730 and 731, Collector's New Nos. 5944, 5945, 5947, Old Survey Nos. 1289, 1090, 1288 and New Survey Nos. 8535, 8535 and 2/8534 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1972 and Street Nos. 177-179.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Municipal land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and stables standing thereon, situate at Rampart Row or Mint Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-two decimal eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts, the land being not surveyed by Colonel Laughton, it does not bear Collector's Number or New Survey Number and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under A Ward No. 1972 and Street Nos. 102-104 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Mint Road, on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore first described, on or towards the North by Mint Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the House Gully and beyond that by the property of Parbhoodas Jiwandas Kothare.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1918.

PURNANAND & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

3227

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHATIZABAI, wife of MAHOMED SALLEBHAI MUNSHI, RASULBI, wife of KASSAM EBRAHIM MEHTER and HASHAM YUSUF BHARUCHA, all of Rander in the District of Surat Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any right, title, interest or claim in to or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tandel Street, and Old Nagpada Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward, Ward Nos. 2781, 2782 (1), Street Nos. 45-47-49 Tandel Street and No. 113 Old Nagpada Cross Lane and forming part of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 704, New No. 3205, Old Survey Nos. 1361, 1367, 1385 and 1396 and New Survey No. 3123 and containing by admeasurement 116 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property belonging to Haji Jacob Haji Sikhi Ladha, on or towards the West by the Tandel Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the Old Nagpada Cross Lane aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Ahmed Noorani.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1918.

PAYNE & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SAKHARAM VISRAM KIR has contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. TYEBALLY ESSAJI and MAHOMEDALLI ESSAJI of Messrs. Essaji Esmailji Karimji and Co., of Karachi, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land being Plot No. 26 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust of the Sandhurst Road West estate with a building standing thereon known as Visram Mansion, situate at Sandhurst Road, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1254 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7391 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1643 and Street No. 183 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by a proposed 40ft. road, on or towards the West by the private property of Tara Heera Naiquin, on or towards the North by Plot No. 27 and on or towards the South partly by Girgaum Back Road and partly by Sandhurst Road.

Dated this 16th day of March 1918.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
3216. Purchasers' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS,

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 'BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.

GREAT WEEK-END SUCCESS OF NEW PICTURE PROGRAMME,

LITTLE ZOE RAE
in the exciting Drama,
"THE CIRCUS OF LIFE."

A baby philosopher brings happiness to the troubled inhabitants of a whole roominghouse by the irresistible power of her Sunny-tempered disposition.

"A DARK DEED."
A funny Comic full of laughter.

PATHE GAZETTE.
Prices:—Re. 1-8, 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

See it To-day

Good Counsel is better than a thousand hands, so be advised in time

To-morrow may be too late.

Don't wait till we have to tell you it is too late for you to see this picture

"SORROWS OF SATAN"

from the world-famous novel of that title

By

MARIE CORELLI

This remarkable production will be shown in this city for a few days more, so just get a move on, Mr. Picturegoer.

The Pinnacle of Motionpicture Achievements

Remember that he who hesitates is lost, so act now, make up your mind to-day.

Thrice Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

NEW ALEXANDRA,
Near Crawford Market.

DENTAL NOTICE

OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED

Decaying and distorted teeth favour the retention of food debris, in which THE MOST MALIGNANT MICRO-ORGANISMS DEVELOP, and, cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally.

Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many nerve disturbances, affections of the eyes and ears, headache, neuralgia, especially in the face. Some forms of insanity have also been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth and unhealthy gums.

THEREFORE

KEEP YOUR TEETH IN ORDER.

CONSULT

DR. CARR, D.D.S.

DENTAL OFFICE

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Oppt. Clock Tower, over French Bank.

Razors, Scissors, Surgical Instruments etc
SHARPENED, RESET AND REPAIRED
Workmanship guaranteed.
KEEN EDGE COMPANY.
Cutlers and surgical Instruments Repairers
Head office & works, Sankli St., Byculla, BOMBAY.
Branch Office: 275 Hornby Rd. BOMBAY.
Opp.—Lawrence & Mayo.

AMUSEMENTS.

At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p. m

GAIETY THEATRE.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

THE GAIETY REVUE CO.

presents

The Novel Extravaganza in 2 acts

ROBINHOOD

OR

BABES IN THE WOOD

Commending THURSDAY MARCH 21st
at 6-30 each evening
By Special public request
THIS SEASON'S PHENOMENAL SUCCESS
THE PARSEE BURLESQUE

EAST LYNNE

AT 10 P.M. EACH NIGHT
Melbourne's Novel Burlesque

THE YELLOW TICKET
A REALISTIC DRAMA OF RUSSIAN LIFE.

AMUSEMENTS,

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

Open daily at the TOWN HALL from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m., from 13th till 28th March, 1918, (including Sundays).

ADMISSION ANNAS 4.

THE EXCELSIOR
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents the
BANDMAN COMEDY CO.
To-day at 9-30 p.m.
'OUTCAST'
Prices as usual. **Plan at ROSE & Co.**
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Pathe's Absolute Latest in Serials

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

Read the stories in the "Times of India."

This Week Ninth and Tenth Episodes.

"DRIFTING" AND "A VEILED INTRIGUE."

For a few days only

KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

AND

Menagerie of Wild Performing Animals.

Grand Change of Programme

Nightly at 9-30

MATINEES THURSDAY, SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS AT 4-45 P. M.

Our performing Animals are the talk of Bombay.

Location: Lamington Road, Near Eldorado Cinema.

Just take a tram ticket for Tardeo and see this Great Show, Special arrangements with the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., for trams after the Show.

Tickets & booking at Circus tent. **Time and prices as usual.**

Children under 12 admitted at **Half Price** on Saturday matinees only.

Proprietor—T. G. Shellar. *Manager*—J. W. Wallett.

Universal's Master Serial

THE GRAY GHOST

To-night and every night upto Friday nex
At 7, 8-45 & 10-30

Episode 11—"The Haming Meteor." Episode 12—"The Fatal Ring."

AT

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD
Presents
PEARL WHITE
The adored of millions in
"FATAL RING"
The most sensational serial ever shown in Bombay.
IT'S IMPERIAL'S BEST.
PATHE'S Animated
HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR
Chapter 1. Part 4.
A series of the highest Educational value.
PATHE'S GAZETTE—Latest from Blighty.
VALLEY OF DORDOGNE—Travel. Coloured.
RAINBOW ISLAND—Comic by Luke.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10 P. M. Daily.
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday at 5 p. m.
Special Matinee every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.

PRICES—Balcony Re. 1-8, Reserved Re. 1, First Class Ans. 8, Second Class Ans. 6, Third Class Ans. 3.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar 15th.

	Bales.
Egyptian F.G.F. sakellaridis	30.74

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 15th:

M G, Bengal Good	16.83
" " Fully Good	17.33
" " Fine	17.70
" No. 1 Comra Good	18.59
" " Fully Good	19.09
" " Fine	19.48
" Broach Good	21.50
" " Fully Good	21.75
" " Fine	22.00
" Bhide Good	16.83
" " Fully Good	17.33
" " Fine	17.70

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Mar 16th:

	Bales.
Total in Sight	9,893,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	446,000
East Indian " "	127,000
American " "	3,434,000
Other " "	75,000
Total Sales	12,000
East Indian Sales..	1,900
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	91,000
" " Forwarded	1,900
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	12,000
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	129,000
East Indian Afloat	23,000
Total Afloat	207,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 15th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York May	31.84
" July	31.33
Spot Cotton at New York	33.65
" at New Orleans	32.50
Futures at New Orleans May	30.81
" July	30.28
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	66½

Bales:

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U S. Ports ..	122,000
" Exports to Great Britain	39,000
" " to France and Continent ..	6,600
" " to Japan	12,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,497,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,172,000

New York, Mar. 16th

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York May	31.89
" July	31.41
Spot Cotton at New York	33.80
" at New Orleans	32.50
Futures at New Orleans May	30.88
" July	30.37
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	66½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Saturday, Mar 16th:

Bar Silver Spot	43
Closing Tone of Silver :—Small market.—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent; since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	3 1/4
" " 6 " ..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	53½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	47½
Indian Stock 2½% Sterling Loan ..	63
Government Securities 3 %	54
Ex. On London at Paris France	27 23

London, Mar. 16th.

Bar Silver Spot	43
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent; since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	3 1/4
" " 6 " ..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	53½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	47½
Indian Stock 2½% Sterling Loan ..	63
Government Securities 3 %	54
Ex. on London at Paris France	27.23

WAR LOANS

London, Mar 15th

5% 1925—1928	£85½
4½% 1925—1945	£100½
5% New	£93½

London Mar 16th

5% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£100½
New—5%	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 15th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Toria Rapeseed Afloat	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April	16
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April	19

Tone :—Business at a stand still weak tendency.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl. Sellers	2,8
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar closing quie'er	2/6

London, Mar 16th.

RAPESEED

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Toria Rapeseed Afloat	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl.	16
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl.	19

Tone.—Business at a stand still week tendency.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl. Buyers	2,8
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Steady	2/6

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/6.
MARTIN, CHEM. BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

March 18.

The Marwari bazaar is closed until Wednesday. Some business has been reported to-day between European houses at Rs. 720 to Rs. 724 for Good Broach April. There is little doing, and until the Marwari bazaar reopens business is likely to be restricted. Ready cotton is firm and full prices are being paid for nice lots. The receipts of new Broach Cotton into Bombay are increasing slightly.

The rate for Good Broach is not quoted to-day by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, only the rates for Superfine and Fine Broach.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach April ..	}	Marwardi bazaar closed till Wednesday next.
Fine " Akola March ..		
F. G. Bengal " ..		

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 18TH MARCH 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	651	641	579	549	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	651	641	579		"
M.G. Wardha		710	689		"
M. G. Nagpore		710	689		"
M.G. Yeotmal		700			"
M.G Dhamangaon Pulgaon		694			"
M.G. Amraoti		687			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		680	660		"
M.G. Khandesh		667	634		"
M.G. Muthia		651	618		"
M.G. Broach	780	745			1-25 April.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 16th March 18.

Cotton	5 976 baler.
Wheat	8 000 cwts.
Linseed	2,575 "
Rape &c...	376 "
Shellac	Nil
Poppyseed	30 "
Groundnuts	1,519 "
Castorseed	1,579 "
Myrabolams	4,536 "
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,674 "
Jowari	120 "
Maize	Nil
Bajri	51 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 19th March 1918, at 5 p.m.:

Growths	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G)	651	641	579	547	Ready
Sonde-Punjab (M.G.)	651	641	579		Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)		681	634		Ready
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)		693	680		Ready
Comra watee description (M.G)		676	666		Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)		694	674		Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)		705	680		Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)		710	690		Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)		710	650		Ready
Broach (M.G.)	760	745			Ready
Mathia (M.G.)		656	624		Ready

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS

BULLION.

Bar Gold 26-6.
Sovereign 16-3-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 102-14.
Silver 1st Sett 103-2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 192.
3 Months sight France Fr. 198½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 213.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 303½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 144½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 207.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 93-12.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1920-1922, 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 67.
4½ per cent Port Trust Long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent Port Trust Long dated 76.
4 per cent Municipal Long dated 76.
4 per cent Municipal Short dated 78.
4 per cent Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 78.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 93
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market continued steady and a fair amount of business was done both for April and May settlement.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:

Standards 2,122/8, Swadeshis 2,140, Pearls 657/8, New Greats 355, Madhavjees 2,550, Kohinoors 1,145, Indore Malwas 387/8, Indian Bleechings 205, Finlays 435, Fazulbhoys 925, Davids 632/8, Currimbhoys 427/8, Crescents 278/12, Centurys 466/4, Nagpurs 2,620, Bombay Uniteds 1,085, Katni Ordy 261/4, Deferreds 1,390, Tata Ordy 256/4, Deferreds 1,140, Alcocks 995, Bombay Burmas 1,152/8, Bombay Tramways 385, and Bombay Steams 867/8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,130, New Greats 357/8, Kohinoors 1,150, Indore Malwas 392/8, Fazulbhoys 927/8, Davids 640, Currimbhoys 430, Crescent 280, Century 467/8, Nagpurs 2,632/8, Katni Ordy 260, Deferreds 1,395, Tata Ordinary 257/8, Deferreds 1,140, and Bombay Burmas 1,152/8.

The new system of auctioning licenses for country liquor shops in Sind has already led to a substantial increase in the revenues from this head at Karachi sales.

LAW STUDENTS
Will please note that Munchershaw's Examination Manual of the MAHOMEDAN LAW, is now ready. Price, Rs. 1-8.
RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SONS,
Booksellers,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

The following is in brief the report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December 1917 to be submitted at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders and Policyholders, to be held at Bombay, on 3rd April 1918.

As on previous occasions, the Directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made, the result of the business being that the Funds have been increased by the sum of Rs. 32,47,001-11-5 and now amount to Rs. 5,66,51,883-0-3 accumulated resources which afford to all Policyholders unquestionable security. The average rate of Interest realized during the year was 4.7 per cent. after deduction of Income Tax.

The details of the above increase in Funds are given in the Accounts, which give a clear and complete view of the Company's affairs. A copy of the Accounts accompanies this Report, to which are also appended the Bankers, the Official Trustee's, and the Auditors' Certificates.

During the year 5,706 Life Proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,13,29,975. Of this number 4,251 have resulted in Policies, and the remainder have either been declined or withdrawn, or are awaiting completion.

The total Assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 83,82,725 the Annual Premiums thereon being Rs. 4,57,185-14-0.

One Annuity Bond was issued for Rs. 3,000-0-0, the Consideration being Rs. 21,637-8-0.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

At the ordinary yearly general meeting of shareholders, held at the city hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 23rd February, the following report was submitted by the directors:—The net profits for that period, including $3,166,578.85, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts and contingencies, amount to $9,820,180.33.

The Directors recommend the transfer of $1,000 000 from the Profit and Loss Account to credit of the Silver Reserve Fund, which Fund will then stand at $19,500,000.

They also recommend writing off Bank Premises Account the sum of $1,000,000.

After making these transfers, deducting the Interim Dividend of £2.5/- per share, paid on 13th August last, viz. £258,000 at 2/6—$2,046,942.15, and Remuneration to Directors, there remains for appropriation $5,743,238.18, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a Final Dividend of Two Pounds and Three Shillings Sterling per Share, viz. £258,000, and a Bonus of One Pound Sterling per Share, viz. £120,000 amounting in all to £378,000 which at 3/—, the rate of the day, will absorb $2,520,000.

The Balance $3,223,238.18 to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

DIRECTORS.

The Honourable Mr. H. P. Holyoak has been elected Chairman for the year 1918, and Mr. G. T. M. Edkins Deputy Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. C. E. Anton, the Honourable Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. J. A. Plummer having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, the Honourable Mr. David Landale, Mr. A. H. Compton, and Mr. F. C. Butcher were invited to fill the vacancies. These appointments require confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell and Mr. G. T. M. Edkins retire in rotation, but being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly.

AUDITORS.

The Accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. E. A. M. Williams, who offer themselves for re-election.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 16th March, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	90,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 313,89,742	
" Deposits at Branches .. " 115,65,182	4,29,54,924
Other Deposits	21,12,60,248
Post Bills	6,456
Sundries	15,64,190
Rs. ..	27,52,75,817

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	7,10,85,116
Other authorised Securities	20,94,799
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	1,64,60,671
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	7,29,03,239
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,23,89,953
Dead Stock	8,62,912
Stamps	11,460
Bullion	3,146
Balances with other Banks	2,99,881
Sundries	3,96,783
Cash	9,87,64,808
Rs. ..	27,52,75,817

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, March 18th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	2,914
Total up-to-date	26,67,934-4

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

There was some excitement in the market for jute mill shares and Dalhousie which closed at Rs. 600 on Saturday, advanced to Rs. 681 on rumour that bonus shares will be distributed and the Company reconstructed. Other shares advanced in sympathy. Auckland were done at Rs(400, Clives 263, Fort Gloster at 774 and Fort William 380. Profittaking brought out sellers as the day progressed and the market closed easier all round. Coal shares were neglected, although there was some inquiry. In miscellaneous section a fair volume of business was reported with Behar Oils in strong demand and Bengal Brass, Assam Saw Mills ruling firm. The following are closing quotations:—

Coal:—Central Kurkend 38-4; Duoli 34; Ghusick 20; Kasta 2-12 p; Katras Jherriah 100 x.d.

Jute:—Anglo-India ord 284-8; Alliance ord 615; Auckland ord 398; Barnagore ord 170; Belvedere ord 950 s.l.; Clive ord 256; Dalhousie ord 659; Empire ord 61, 62; Fort Gloster ord 768; Fort William ord 372; Gourepore pref 103; Hooghly ord 93; Howrah ord 50; Kamarhatty ord 650; Kanknarrah ord 785; Kelvin ord 830; Lawrence ord 568; Lansdowne ord 350; Lothian ord 262; Naihati ord 558; National ord 445; New Central ord 694; Northbrook ord 56; Reliance ord 46-8; Soorah ord 240; Standard ord 636; Union ord 772; Waverly 9-6.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 21; Bengal Brass 30-8; Behar Oil 37-4; Cawnpore Sugar 211-8; Cossipur Cotton Ginning 41-10; Howrah Oil 69; Indian Iron and Steel 7 p; Indian Galvanising 4-14 p; Kumardhubi Engineering 56-8; Russa Engineering 332.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67-8 to Rs. 67-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 68 to Rs. 68-4.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut T McK Hughes, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut J L Power, Wellingtone.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut G S Jewhurst, Londons.
Capt K Shelton, East Kents.

WOUNDED.

Lieut C I Heggie, Black Watch.
Lieut A A Mitchell, Field Artillery.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut O G S Crawford, Flying Corps.
Capt S J Sibley, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Lieut L C Newman, Welsh Fusiliers.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

KILLED.

Lieut S Armstrong, Field Artillery.
Lieut G W Croft, Lincolns.
Lieut A C Morris, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut M A Rowat, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J J Tall, Devons.
Second-Lieut E C Webb, Bedfords.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Capt H Jones, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J H S Simons, Northamptons.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A A Allen, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J A W Bigger, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut F D Brown, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut D G O Greville, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut M G Gunn, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut P L McGavin, Flying Corps.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Capt F Hiley, Yorkshires.
Lieut V W Nutkins, Scots Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED NOW DROWNED.

Lieut H E May, Yeomanry.

WOUNDED.

Capt F Bell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J Bland, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut A W Dale, Cambridges.
Second-Lieut D F Huri, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W H Martin, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A L Maycock, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut T Nicholson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H J Plenderleith, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt J S Ralston, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut R H Williams, Flying Corps.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Capt A L Fenwick, Lincolns.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A W Greece, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut A F Wynne, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J R Ackton, Engineers.
Capt S Broadbenk, Flying Corps.
Capt L P Clay, Yeomanry.
Lieut A J Homersham, Londons.
Second-Lieut H C Quail, Engineers.
Capt W S Strachan, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R D Willmot, King's Royal Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C Horsfall, Worcesters.

WOUNDED.

Lieut R E W Adkins, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut R Bauld, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut J L Benvenisti, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F V Clough, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W T Cokes, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut D S Judson, Londons.
Capt T R G Marshall, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut N C Royston, Flying Corps.
Lieut W G Stevenson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut L R Stubbs, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut S B Westwood, North Lancashires.
Lieut B N Wills, Flying Corps.

MISSING.

Lieut G G Kackson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C J W McKeown, Flying Corps.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

DROWNED.

Commander David de B Stocks, R. N,
Observer Sub-Lieut Bertram G Rowley, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING FEARED DROWNED NOW PRESUMED DROWNED.

Flight Sub-Lieut Norman I Larter, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRESUMED KILLED.

Flight Commander William Horner, R. N.
Lieut John Stevenson, Reserves.
Flight Sub-Lieut F Harold Day, R. N.
Engineer Sub-Lieut John C Allen, Reserves.
Acting Paymaster George W Turner, Reserves.

DIED.

Assistant Paymaster Thomas C Woodward, Reserves.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Engineer-Lieut Cecil J G Mackenzie, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Flight Sub-Lieut Hubert St J E Youens, R. N.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

KILLED.

Sub-Lieut G J Mitchell, Volunteer Reserves.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

A BIG SLUMP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 18.

There was a big slump in prices in the rice market to-day owing to the uncertainty of Dutch position, while local rice firms concerned in Dutch East Indies shipments today received the following intimation from local Dutch shipping agents:—"Owing to British Government having detained several Dutch steamers we are unable to guarantee March and April shipments." Java market means much to local dealers and speculators and there is a general feeling of pessimism as to the possibility of stoppage of Dutch shipping, as it is feared that the Dutch will keep all future shipping going between neutral countries in the East to avoid being requisitioned. One Dutch steamer in port loading rice for Java is being allowed to proceed on written assurances to the principal port officer that her cargo forms part of the monthly allotment of rice arranged between Dutch and Indian Governments.

RAILWAY SHUNTING FATALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Mar. 18.

Two railway constables who were at the time riding on the footboard of the shunting engine in the Karachi humpyard were killed on Wednesday night by the engine colliding with a single wagon which was fouling the points. Considerable damage was done to the rolling stock and traffic was held up several hours.

DISPUTE ABOUT RACE HORSES.

FAILURE OF CHARGE AGAINST BOMBAY SOLICITOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 18.

Khan Bahadur Vachha, City Magistrate, passed orders in the case in which Abdulla Nasrulla, an Arab, charged Mr. R. S. Captain, High Court Solicitor, under Section 380 with theft of race horses, "Welcome," etc. The Magistrate dismissed the case under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, as it seemed to be absolutely false. Had Mr. Captain stolen the horses, the Magistrate held, he would not have got them transferred to his name by the Turf Club in the open manner so that all the world might know. The very fact that Mr. Captain did get the horses transferred to his name at once sufficed to show that he was acting not like a thief, but one who was a master of the animals concerned. From Sub-Inspector Shinde's evidence and the statements made to the sub-inspector by four Arabs, the Magistrate drew the inference that Nasar Abdulla was the trainer of the horses and that since 1st August Mr. Captain had been paying for their feed and training.

Regarding the receipts of purchasing in Nasar's name, his Honour said knowing that Nasar was merely a trainer if one attempts to prove his title on the strength of these receipts in a court of justice, it will be a clear attempt to misguide the court and misuse the authority of the court of justice. For Mr. Captain, Mr. Binning put in letters written to the deceased which tend to show that Nasar was the trainer of the horses. There was no reason for Nasar to keep Mr. Captain informed about the condition, etc., of the horses, if the latter had nothing to do with them. Nasar acknowledges the receipt of Rs. 100 from Mr. Captain and there was also paid a cheque for Rs. 500 to Nasar to how that the amount was paid for the purchase of a horse. It was likewise shown that Mr. F. N. Furdoonji (racing name 'Pitt") wrote to the Turf Club, saying that two of these horses, "Welcome" and "Major" had been leased to him by Mr. Captain and would run in his name, and not in Mr. Captain's.

On these and other grounds the Court dismissed the complaint, holding that the complainant had not proved his contention to its satisfaction.

DADAR POLICE COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly allow a small space to the following few lines in your valuable columns.

To relieve the congestion of work in the Mazagaon Police Court, an Additional Presidency Magistrate has been appointed and for some time past, has been located in the Dadar Police Court to try cases for the E. and F. Division (the north of Bombay). There is no doubt that this is a very convenient arrangement made by Government in the interest of the suburban residents who would have otherwise to travel over a distance of 3 to 5 miles for the purposes of their cases.

I am informed that some of the pleaders who have got their offices in the Mazagaon Police Court and generally practise in that Court have sent a petition to the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate to transfer this additional Magistrate's Court from Dadar to Mazagon on the ground of inconvenience to the public. This is a sham excuse put forward in the petition which is obviously made by the pleaders in their own selfish interest. Places like Dadar or Parel are fit for the location of the Magistrate's Court to try the Police cases occuring in the northern part of Bombay. The Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Court is already in existence at Dadar and people have never complained of any inconvenience caused to them by attending in that Court. People living in more distant parts of Bombay like Sewree, Worlee, Dharavi, etc., find tht Police Court at Dadar within easier approach than the Court at Mazagon. No doubt some pleaders having their offices at Nesbit Road or at Picket Road may grudge to come such a long distance but if this court is established permanently at Dadar or any part of the E and F Divisions, pleaders will open their offices in the locality and this difficulty will be avoided.

In the circumstances stated above the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate will, while considering the petition take into consideration the convenience and comforts of the public more than the slight inconvenience which the petitioners will feel in attending the Dadar Court to defend their cases for which they will be sufficiently remunarated by their clients.

In writing the above few lines, I believe I am giving expression to the opinion of most of the public of the north of Bombay.—Yours, etc.

K. N. R.

Lady Jamsetji Road,

AMICHAND GOVANJI

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd). W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*,

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

To be healthy and strong take
ANGEL'S (Anna's) FOOD.
Rupee one per tin.
Dr. Mann, Agricultural Chemist to Bombay Government says:—"Angel's Food "is the right food for all and is very "similar in composition to the Foods "which are in English market."
A harmless flower laxative.
"SUVARNARAJ GULKAND"
A preparation made of fresh roses and pure sugarcandy. Highly appreciated by Dr. Mann and eminent Doctors. Admirably useful in allaying the hot feeling in the brain and general system. Rupee One for 32 Tolas nett.
Can be had of all Chemists
or
JOSHI & SONS,
GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BOMBAY
Brass candle stands of special make also stocke

ALL SORTS OF
LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES
CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES,
Can be had at prices beyond competition
Trial Solicited,
CATALOGUES FREE
CHOONILAL CHHAGANLAL
288, Abdul Rehman Street
BOMBAY No. 3

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM
the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
has stood the test of 50 YEARS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Cricket Match: His Excellency's XI v. H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's XI, Willingdon Sports Club ground, 12 noon.
Second Conference of Indian Home Rule League, on open space near French Bridge, 8-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 20.

Song Recital by Miss Margaret Vereker at Women's Employment Bureau, Mayo Road, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Mar. 21.

Jamshedi Naoroz (Parsi Holiday), Banks closed.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 p.m. and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: "Robinhood" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30
New Alahabra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Subscriptions towards the above School are acknowledged carrying the total to Rs. 3,67,101-11-5.

SASSOON INSTITUTION PRIZEGIVING.

The Prize Day at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution is on Tuesday the 26th and not to-day.

"NATIONAL EDUCATION."

Under the auspices of the National Education week-committee a public meeting will be held to-day, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Morarji Gokuldas-Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevi when Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, N. B. Vibhakar, Kanji Dwarkadas and L. G. Khare will speak.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary general meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when the following papers will be read:—

"The Advocacy in Indian Judicial Courts in Pre-Buddhist Times" by Mr. K. A. Sadhye; "The Purificatory Ceremonies of the Ancient Iranians—Purification of Houses and Things" by Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

RS. 75 FOR ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz at the Mazagaon Police Court, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J Talyarkhan charged Mudarsab Chundrasab with possessing 51 tolas of opium without a license in Kamatipura First Lane. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75, or in default one months rigorous imprisonment.

Sayad Mukuraksha was then charged with possessing 24 tolas of opium, in Kamatipura. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A HINDU.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu, name unknown.

On Sunday morning a malee in the service of the Maharaja of Gwalior at Mahalaxmi, saw a fully dressed body lying on the foreshore; there was a frame-work with iron screen, lying near, on the iron screen there were crows' nests. The body was lying on sharp rocks and was bleeding from the forehead. Rs. 28 were found on the body. The Police Surgeon was of the opinion that the breaking of the bones, etc., was caused evidently by a fall from a height.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received apparently by having accidentally fallen from an iron screen at the Maharaj of Gwalior's bungalow.

SWADESHI.

THE SECRETARY,

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK

BAZAR

To be held in the Gokhale Hall, Armenian Street, Madras.

From April 8th to April 15th next,

will be Glad to Receive Substantial Gifts of samples of Local Industries.

IN AID OF

National Education from Patriotic Firms or Individuals.

Such Gifts will help the cause

AND

Advertise the Industry.

Please send your Gifts with Details as to Price, etc.

To the Secretary,

c/o G. S. ARUNDALE,

P. O. BOX, 904.

Adyar, MADRAS, S.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY IN TROUBLE

INCOMPLETE RECORD OF THE SESSION COURT.

(Before Justices Shah and Kemp.)

Gajanan Govind Mokasi (Secretary, Pen Municipality) v. The King-Emperor.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. W. C. Alcock, Additional Sessions Judge of Kolaba, who found the accused guilty of criminal breach of trust as a public servant under section 409 and with the falsification of accounts under section 477a of the I. P. Code and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge. Sentence to run concurrently.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATIONS.

The facts material in this case have been fully given in the following judgment of Mr. Justice Shah:—

The accused was charged in this case with criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of two sums, one of Rs. 2-13-0 representing the price of one tin of kerosine oil and the other of Rs. 18-12-0 representing the price of six tins of oil. He was also charged under section 477A with the falsification of accounts in respect of the entries made in the books of the Municipality in connection with the three bills which refer to these tins of oil.

The Additional Sessions Judge of Kolaba convicted the accused of the offences with which he was charged and sentenced him to simple imprisonment for five years on each charge directing the sentences to run concurrently. The accused has appealed to this Court of against his convictions and sentences.

The accused was the Secretary of the Pen Municipality. The misappropriation in respect of the first item of Rs. 2-13-0 is said to have been made in January, 1917, and in respect of the other item of Rs. 18-12-0 in February, 1917. The oil was supplied by Ibrahimkhan and his son Umarkhan. The bills that were prepared in respect of the supply of kerosine for the month of December, 1916, and for the month of January, 1917, were signed by Umarkhan in which he acknowledged the receipt of the full amount of the bills. The case for the prosecution is that in fact the oil supplied, fell short of the tins accounted for in the bills and that the accused misappropriated the amount in respect of the seven tins, one for the month of December and six for the month of January. On the 19th of February, when the President of the Municipality, on account of some suspicion which he entertained against the conduct of the Secretary, proceeded to make the enquiry, he wanted to see order-book. According to the evidence of the President the order-book was not produced by the accused, but, when he left, the office to get the book, it was produced by the witness Fanse, who was a clerk in the Municipal office, and who had kept it under the cushion which was used as his own seat in the office. The book, when produced, showed that several pages of it were torn. This circumstance is relied upon by the prosecution as showing that the accused really tampered with the book with a view to destroy the evidence which would show that the tins actually received in the Municipal office were not as shown in the bills. The prosecution further seek to establish the fact of these having been supplied of 10 tins in December and of five tins in January, by the oil merchant, by the evidence of Umarkhan and his father, supported by the book by Ibrahimkhan to show the supplies from day to day on credit to his different customers, including the Pen Municipality. The prosecution also have examined two witnesses who were employed as lamp-lighters by the Municipality to show that the supply of kerosine to them in the month of January, 1917, could not have been as large as 11 tins, but that the supply was only to the extent of five tins. There is the evidence Narayan, who is a mukadam of the Municipality, and who is said to have overheard the conversation between the accused and witness Fanse as to the false character of the bill for the month of January.

VALUE OF UMARKHAN'S EVIDENCE.

The important fact to be considered in the case, is whether it is established beyond reasonable doubt that there was a deficient supply as alleged by the prosecution or whether the supply was as shown in the Municipal bills and as alleged by the defence. Undoubtedly the evidence of Ibrahimkhan supported by his book, goes to show that for the month of December he supplied only 10 tins and for the month of January he supplied only five tins. But he speaks only from his account and the entries in the account-book would be made on the statements of his son Umarkhan. The question therefore ultimately is whether Umarkhan's evidence on this point is worthy of belief. Umarkhan has signed the receipts on his own showing he must be deemed to have received the full amount. It is reasonably possible that Umarkhan may have for reasons of his own misrepresented the facts to his father. I am not prepared to say that in fact he did so, but under the circumstances of the case, I am not prepared to ignore the reasonable possibility of Umarkhan having not represented the truth to his father in respect of the supply of kerosine tins in the Municipality. On this point I do not feel at all certain, as the learned Additional Sessions Judge does, that it is absolutely established that the supply to the Municipality was only to the extent alleged by the prosecution. It is not at all clear on the record that the difference between the actual supply and the numbers noted in the book, would be easily detected by Ibrahimkhan. The book which shows the consumption of the oil in the Municipality from day to day confirms the doubt which I feel on this point. That book which ought to have been kept from day to day admittedly, has not been so kept. On the evidence led by the prosecution and on the statement of the accused, it is clear that the book was written up at the end of every month. So far as the record of this case shows there is no reason to suppose that at least in respect of the average requirements of the Municipality per month, the book is not good evidence. I am not prepared to reject the inference which this book suggests in favour of the accused. As regards the evidence of the two lamp-lighters it is clear that their evidence cannot be properly treated as being very accurate. The learned Additional Sessions Judge in my opinion has given them credit for accuracy which cannot reasonably be attributed to them. Their evidence also shows that in any event the supply of the tins in January must have been greater than the number which the prosecution would allow, taking to their evidence fairly. There must have been a supply of at least 7 to 8 tins. I cannot attach any weight to the evidence of Narayan. Taking the evidence on this point, as a whole, I feel considerable doubt on the point whether the supply of the tins in December and January was deficient as alleged by the prosecution. That really shakes the very foundation of the prosecution case.

TORN PAGES.

In connection with this point the circumstance as to the pages of the order-book having been torn, has been relied much too strongly against the accused. Fanse's evidence on this point shows that it is not safe to rely upon that evidence. Fause must have known according to him, the truth about this matter, viz., that the accused was misappropriating the money and was getting false bills preferred. Still this witness according to his evidence, never mentioned the matter to the President until the 19th of February: and it is a significant circumstance, that on day the book was produced by him. Beyond his word there is nothing in the case to show as to who tore off the pages of this book. I am not prepared on his evidence to accept the suggestion that these pages must have been torn by the accused. Apart from his evidence I feel some difficulty in assuming, as the prosecution ask us to assign, that originally the book showed truly the supply of the tins. If that were so, as it is obvious that it would be very dangerous and unsafe for the Secretary to prepare bills himself or ask the clerk in his office to prepare bills which would not correspond to the entries in the order-book. If his intention was dishonest from the start, it is not likely that he would allow the original entries in this order-book to be accurately made, as that might expose him at once. It is entirely a matter of conjecture under the circumstances of this case as to what the original entries in these torn pages were. But on the evidence in the case, I am not prepared to draw any inference against the accused in respect of these charges, because the book has been torn. It may be that the book may have been torn by somebody who was not well-disposed towards the accused with a view to create a circumstance of some suspicions against him or at least to prejudice him before his superiors. At any rate it is not safe to draw any inference against the accused on this question of fact from the suspicious appearance of the book in consequence of some pages having been torn.

On these grounds I am far from satisfied that the prosecution case is established. It may be true, and undoubtedly there are grounds to believe that there is some fraud perpetrated either in the Municipal office or in the shop of Ibrahim. But on the evidence in the case, it is not shown beyond reasonable doubt that the accused has misappropriated the amount.

I am not satisfied that the supply to the Municipal office was not in accordance with the bills prepared, and the prosecution have failed to prove the essential fact. The result, therefore, that this appeal should be allowed, that the conviction and sentence should be set aside and that the appellant should be acquitted and discharged.

IRREGULARITIES IN TRIAL.

I desire to point out that the examination of the accused both by the committing Magistrate and by the learned Additional Sessions Judge has not been in accordance with the provisions of section 342 of the Code of the Criminal Procedure. It is very largely in the nature of the cross-examination. This practice has been deprecated by this Court on various occasions, and having regard to the manner in which the accused has been examined in this case, I must point out that the accused is to be examined for the purpose of enabling him to explain the circumstances appearing in the evidence against him and not for the purpose of getting any kind of admission which would go against him. I also desire to draw the attention of the learned Additional Sessions Judge to the provisions of the criminal circular No. 50-B, with regard to the translations. These provisions have not been allowed in this case with the result that the original record as it was circulated, was not as complete as it usually is in a sessions case.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. D. G. Dalvi appeared for the accused-appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ADOPTION OF ORPHAN.

CASE OF LEGAL INTERPRETATION.

(Before Sir Stanley Bachelor, Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Marten.)

UMABAI AN OTHERS, Appellants and Plaintiffs v. ANANDIBAI, Respondent and first defendant.

This was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Macleod, who in a suit filed by the plaintiff Madhavroa against Anandibai, his adoptive mother for recovery of ornaments worth Rs. 30,000, on the ground that he was the validly adopted son of Anandibai and her husband, held that the plaintiff's suit must be dismissed because he being an orphan his adoption was invalid not only according to strict Hindu Law, but even according to an alleged special custom in Gwalior State which permitted the adoption of an orphan.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the appellants, the legal representatives of the plaintiff.

Mr. J. B. Inverarity and Mr. M. R. Jayakar appeared for the respondent-defendant.

Briefly the facts material to the question in dispute are as follows:—One Nilkanth Krishnarao Modi, a Jagirdar of Gwalior died in 1912 leaving a widow Anandibai, the defendant in the suit. In January 1913, one Madhavrao (the plaintiff in the suit) was adopted by Anandibai as son to her husband. The adoption had received the previous sanction of the Gwalior Durbar, and the plaintiff was recognised as the present holder of the Jagir Estate. Among the properties left by Nilkanth were ornaments valued at about Rs. 30,000 which were in safe custody at Bombay. After the adoption Anandibai and Madhavrao quarrelled and the present suit was brought by Madhavrao for the recovery of the said ornaments on the ground that he was the validly appointed son of Nilkanth and therefore etitled to the same.

ORPHAN AS ADOPTEE.

The only defence to the suit was that the adoption though made in fact was invalid in law, because at the time of adoption Madhavrao was an orphan and according to the Mitakshara Law which prevailed in Bombay and Gwalior, the adoption of an orphan was illegal. The answer to this argument of the defendant, on behalf of the plaintiff, was that in Gwalior State a special custom prevailed which permitted the adoption of an orphan. Mr. Justice Macleod held that no such custom prevailed in Gwalior and on the evidence, he had come to the conclusion that it would be very unsafe for him to hold that according to the law prevailing in the Gwalior State the adoption of an orphan was valid. His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

After hearing arguments of Counsel for both the parties, their Lordships delivered separate but concurring judgments.

In the course of his judgment, Sir Stanley Batchelor, Acting Chief Justice, after setting out the facts of the case said that they were asked to decide whether Mr. Justice Macleod's decision was right or more strictly whether their Lordships were satisfied that his decision was wrong. If the appeal was to succeed, they must declare and declare on the strength of oral evidence only, that in Gwalior State there prevailed a custom, which was in conflict with the Hindu Law administered by that State, and which no Court of that State had ever judicially recognised. That seemed to his Lordship a strong thing for the Court to do, though of course they were bound to do it, if the evidence as to the custom was sufficiently strong and clear.

STANDARD OF EVIDENCE.

His Lordship then proceeded to ascertain the quality or standard of evidence, which the court in such cases would accept. That was laid down long ago by their Lordships of the Privy Council in 14 Moore's Indian Appeals, 505, where it was said:—"Their Lordships are fully sensible of the importance and justice of giving effect to long established usages existing in particular districts and families in India, but it is of the essence of special usages modifying the ordinary law of succession that they should be ancient and invariable; and it is further essential that they should be established to be so by clear and unambiguous evidence. It is only by means of such evidence that the courts can be assured of their existence, and that they possess the conditions of anticuity and certainty on which alone their title to recognition depends." These words had recently again been quoted by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Appeal No. 14 of 1916. The above passage was also cited by Sir Michael Westropp in 10, Bom. High Court Reports at page 260 and after citing this passage he proceeded to state his own opinion in language which seemed apt to the present occasion. "In this country," said Sir Michael Westropp, "it is no uncommon experience to find the custom alleged to be that which for the moment it is convenient to those who assert its existence that it should then be. I have known the most conflicting customs to be from time to time asserted to exist in one and the same sect. . . . . We find it necessary to scrutinise evidence of usage closely, and especially to demand specified instances of the custom."

NEED FOR CAUTION.

The caution thus enjoined by Sir Michael Westropp was not his Lordship thought less necessary in the present time than it was when the Chief Justice uttered it in 1873. No doubt proved instances of the operation of the custom were strong evidence but mere opinion evidence that such a custom prevailed was, unless in the case of witnesses of exceptional quality, very much less convincing. It might, his Lordship thought, be laid down that a few isolated and recent instances of departure from the ordinary law amongst so numerous and heterogeneous a body as the Hindus of Gwalior State, would hardly be an adequate proof of an ancient and certain custom.

Before coming directly to the evidence as to custom, it would be convenient to notice the plaintiff's argument, that after all, the adoption of an orphan was not so much a new custom opposed to Hindu Law as the survival of the old Hindu Law, which in ancient times recognised and permitted that form of adoption known as "Swayamdutta." This was an ingenious theory on the plaintiff's behalf, but his Lordship felt that its weight in the plaintiff's favour might easily be exaggerated. It was his Lordship's opinion that this point, based on the old swayamdutta form of adoption, was taken too late to allow the defendants a fair opportunity of meeting it, and in support of that opinion his Lordship noticed that there was no clear reference to it either in the plaintiff's affidavit of the 8th February or in the issues raised before Justice Macleod. Even in the present memorandum of appeal, there was no direct allusion to the old swayamdutta adoption. His Lordship therefore thought that it was fair to say that what the plaintiffs set out to prove and what they gave the defendant notice of their intention to prove, was not that the absolete swayamdutta adoption was still recognised in Gwalior State, but that a man although an orphan, could by a special custom, be validly adopted, some person (not his parent) giving him in adoption, on the usual ceremonies being gone through. It was clear that the swayamdutta form of adoption had according to the best opinion been absolete for at least 1,000 years and this period would have to be considerably multiplied, if they followed those Hindu Lawgivers who had declared it as having been extent throughout the Kaliyuga. Thus there seemed to be no strong antecedent ground for believing that this long extinct form of adoption had been preserved by that shifting and uncertain body, the Hindus of Gwalior State. Also it might be noted that the custom, if it existed was a custom of the Hindus of the State as a whole, and the State contained a population exceeding two million souls with an area of 2,500 square miles, yet all the instances, offered on the plaintiff's behalf in this suit came from the very restricted area of the Gwalior State.

PERSONAL INTERPRETATIONS.

With regard to the evidence of shastris, his Lordship said that the shastris who were called as witnesses were not giving their opinions on any law or custom considered by them to be peculiar to the Gwalior State, but were purporting to expound their views as to the Hindu Law generally and the weight to be attributed to such views could only be ascertained, when the shastris were cross-examined by competent Hindu lawyers familiar not only with one or two authorities to which these shastris alluded but with the whole corpus of the Hindu Law. His Lordship, therefore thought, that the evidence of the shastris and the reference to the obsolete form of swayamdutta adoption fell very short of reaching that standard of evidence, which as his Lordship had shown, was required in such a case as this. Referring to the twelve instances put in on behalf of the plaintiff, his Lordship said that as a general result of this evidence that the witnesses were not sufficient to prove a certain and ancient custom amongst the Hindus of Gwalior. His Lordship thought it important to notice that the plaintiff did not call any practising lawyer from the State and was of opinion that evidence of such professional gentlemen would have been of capital value on his behalf. All the evidence was taken on commission whereas this record itself testified, and whereas, their Lordships knew otherwise, the rules of evidence were treated rather unceremoniously much of the evidence was vague or indefinite or mere hearsay, which, even upon such a question as was then before the Court, was not admissible according to the rules of the Evidence Act. The upshot of all evidence was that there was some evidence, even some reasonably good evidence, in favour of the custom upon which the plaintiff relied. But his Lordship did not think that it reached that standard of clearness and cogency, which the courts in these cases were required to expect in accordance with the judgment of the Privy Council, which his Lordship had already cited. At the most it appeared to him that the evidence which he had considered, would lead to the conclusion that there was among the Hindus of Gwalior or among some classes of them, a certain laxity of practice in these matters, and that adoptions had in recent years been made, sometimes without objection and sometimes with objection which would not be allowed in British India, and which upon this record would be of very doubtful validity in Gwalior.

In his Lordship's opinion the judgment of the learned judge below was right and ought to be affirmed, this appeal being dismissed with all costs.

Solicitors for the appellants:—Messrs. Payne & Co.

Solicitors for the respondent:—Messrs. Raghavayya, Nagindas & Co.

SUIT FOR RESTITATION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

GOKULDAS RANCHHOREDAS .....Plaintiff.
v/s
KESSORBAI AND ANOTHER .....Defendants.

(Before Justice Kajiji).

This was a notice of motion that an agreement arrived at between the parties by virtue of a submission to an arbitration and an award thereon be recorded as an adjustment of the suit or that the award may be filed and decree passed accordingly.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendants in support of the notice.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff to show cause against the notice.

The plaintiff was married to the 1st defendant Kessorbai in February 1917. Kessorbai lived with the plaintiff for about three weeks in March and three days in July. In July her father the 2nd defendant took her away to his own house and thereafter she had not returned to the plaintiff's house. The defendants alleged that Kessorbai had been harassed, assaulted and ill-treated by the plaintiff and his mother and that she was not willing to live with the plaintiff unless he separated from his mother, gave security for Kessorbai's safety and undertook to treat her well. The plaintiff denied the allegations of ill-treatment and had brought the present suit for a restitution of conjugal rights and for damages amounting to Rs. 1,000 against Kessorbai's father for harbouring Kessorbai and offering obstruction to her return to the plaintiff's protection.

The defendants alleged that soon after the suit the differences between the parties had by an agreement before the caste mahajan been referred to the arbitration of Mawji Jeram and Liladhar Hariram and a submission paper had been signed. The arbitration had held a number of meetings and had made an award. The award *inter alia* provided that the plaintiff was to take up habitation in a chawl approved by certain gentlemen, that in such house four respectable members of the Lohana caste should be residing and these four persons should not be relations of the parties and should be such as could sincerely and impartially state the real facts before any future tribunal in regard to the dispute between the plaintiff and his wife. The plaintiff raised various technical objections to the form of the defendants' present application, alleged that he had been coerced into signing the submission paper and alleged that the award was unworkable.

On the matter being called on Mr. Setalvad stated that the award as framed was unworkable and that the plaintiff was willing that the award should be acted upon in so far as it was workable.

After some discussion parties came to terms and his Lordship passed a decree ordering the 1st defendant to return to the plaintiff. Kessorbai was to be allowed to visit her parents at reasonable times and her parents where to be allowed to visit her at her husband's home at reasonable times. The suit against Kessorbai's father for damages was dismissed and there was no order as to costs.

Mr. Setalvad: It would be desirable if your Lordship expressed to my client your desire that he should in future live in harmony with his wife.

The plaintiff was thereupon called.

His Lordship: My opinion is that from today you should live in peace with your wife and see that your mother does not ill-treat her. It is your duty to take care of her as she is very young. You should impress upon your mother that she should be allowed to go to her parents' house and that her parents may be allowed to see her at your place.

The plaintiff: My mother will not allow this.

"FORGET AND FORGIVE."

His Lordship: Your mother should be told that your happiness also is involved in treating your wife well and that it is my opinion that you should forget and forgive. You have my good wishes for your future happiness.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Bhimji & Co.

Solicitors for the defendants: Malvi, Mody Ranchhoddas & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF MARCH, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES

212-17—N C Dalal, Veeraji Keraji and Co a firm v Saraswatibai widow, Soonderdas and Co.
1109-17—Wadia G and Co, Langley Billimoria and Co a firm v Chellapilla Chetty.
1173-17—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Amarchand Madhavji and Co a firm v Haji Ismail Haji Hassam and ors, Purnanand and Co.
1331-17—Vachha and Co, Messrs R P Gotiwalla and Co a firm v Hugh Stoddart.
1391-17—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Sundrabai widow v Pitamber Ludha and anr, Pandia and Co.
1405-17—Mulji and Tha, Fazulbhai Peermahomed v Fatmabai widow and ors.
1433-17—Chitnis M and R, Ruttonsey Dossa v Manchershaw Jehangir, Edgelow G W and Co.
11-18—Mans H M and Co, Jivraj Jivabhoy Nainar v Ferreira Das Cropda, Motichand and D.
104-18—In person, Jawanmal Amichand and Co a firm v Mangaldas Tricumdas Sha.
113-18—Payne and Co, Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani v Bai Rehmabai widow and anr.
127-18—Ardesir H D and Co, Dharamchand Panalal a firm v Ramjivan Nemdia, Pandia and Co.
149-18—Purnanand and Co, Messrs Hansraj Kissonlal a firm v Messrs Ramrattan Shivkanath a firm.
158-18—Ardesir H D and Co, Vithaldas Virji v Assoo Haridas and anr.
182-18—N C Dalal, Chimanram Motilal a firm v Ramjasrai Hemraj a firm.
233-18—N C Dalal, Tricumdas Rowji v Hirabhai Balubhai Shroff.
244-18—Wadia G and Co, Purkha Dolla and Co a firm v Ramchandra Balaram Naik and anr.
269-18—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Bansidhar Shivprasad a firm v Purshotamdas son of Ramgopal, Merwanji K and Co.
275-18—Raghavaya N and Co, Gangaram Hariram and anr v Pitamber Lalloobhai Nanu H and Co
277-18—Shroff and D, Meherjibhoy Ardesir Kooka v W L Sugdan and anr.
280-18—Shamrao M and H, Vithaldas Narandas Kothari v Karamchand Harjiwandas and anr.
281-18—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam v Mrs S D Baria, Mulla and Mulla.
283-18—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam v Ramji Lalji.
293-18—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam v V G Desai.
298-18—Madh K and Ch, Nathumal Isharsing a firm v Tricumji Munji.

FOR DISMISSAL.

808-17—Dubash and Co, Prathuraj Bhagwandas a firm v Mancharam Keshoor Malvi M R and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co., Part Heard.
811-17—Dastur and Co, Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little and Co, Part heard 12-3-18.

LANDLORD CONVICTED.

FOR WRONGFUL RESTRAINT OF TENANT

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera at the Esplanade Police, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Abdul Hussein Ismailji, a landlord with wrongfully restraining Hason Mahomed Muraj, a tenant. Mr. Vijayaker appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy defended.

It was stated for the prosecution on Sunday at about 10 a.m. when the complainant returned home he found his door locked, and his things thrown out on the verandah. The complainant had paid the rent of Rs. 10 regularly.

The accused pleaded not guilty; the complainant had vacated the room some 14 days ago, and he wanted to have the room whitewashed.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 50, and the complainant was told that he was at liberty to go back and occupy his room, until an order of ejectment was got from a court.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

LIABILITY OF CARRIERS AS BAILEES.

KALLIANJI BHANJI AND OTHERS ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.....Defendants.

(Before Mr. M. D. Kanga.)

Plaintiffs consigned, by the defendant company's steamer, a case of Hosiery from Bombay to Delagoa Bay. On arrival of the goods at the port of destination, the same were not allowed to be landed as they were declared to be contraband. The defendant comapny therefore brought back the goods to Bombay and informed the plaintiffs of the arrival of the goods which were wrongly described by the company as "sewing thread." Plaintiffs wrote back to say that their goods were hosiery and not sewing thread and that therefore they should reconsign the goods to Delagoa Bay. The plaintiffs did not hear from the defendants company in reply to this and after some time wrote a reminder in reply to which they were informed that the goods had been sent to the unclaimed goods warehouse and sold by Government. Plaintiffs filed the present suit to recover Rs. 767 the value of the said case.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji on behalf of the plaintiffs sought to make the defendant company liable as carriers for non-delivery of goods entrusted to them for carriage to Delagoa Bay, and in the alternative, if the allegation about the goods being declared contraband be proved, as bailees for failure to return the goods in their possession.

Mr. Bomanji Mehta who appeared for the defendant Company claimed exemption under the terms of the Bill of Lading and denied liability both as carrier and bailee.

JUDGMENT.

His Honour Mr. M. D. Kanga the 5th Judge, in delivering judgment observed that as regards the liability of defendant company as carriers the Bill of Lading was quite explicit and clear. Under it the Company would not be responsible for loss, damage or delay in delivering the goods at Delagoa Bay. The present was not a case of loss damage or delay in delivering the goods. There was no doubt that under Government notification articles of clothing had been declared contraband and for this reason the plaintiffs' goods were not allowed to be landed at Delagoa Bay. The exemptions mentioned in the Bill of Lading would apply to the particular voyage for which it was made out and the Bill of Lading would cease to be operative. Once the steamer reached its destination. The goods were not brought back by the defendant company under any bill of lading. On the return voyage and after, the company simply acted as bailees, and not as carriers. After arrival they informed plaintiffs of the return of the goods but they did nothing to remove the impression created on the mind of the plaintiffs by the wrong description of the goods, though it was alleged that they did send intimation through the Mukkadam, who was not called as a witness. The company ought, under the circumstances of the case, to have informed the plaintiffs that they could not send back the goods to Delagoa Bay and unless taken delivery of, within a specified period they would send them to the unclaimed goods warehouse. This they failed to do. Even after the goods were sent to the warehouse and advertised for sale no intimation was given to the plaintiffs. They thus failed in their duty as bailees. It was contended on their behalf that the notice in the Government Gazette was sufficient for the purpose. Even if it was, it was to be remembered that plaintiffs' name was not given in it as the owner. Mere marks and numbers would not give any inkling as to the identity of the goods. Defendants were therefore clearly guilty of a breach of duty as bailees in not giving notice to the plaintiffs of the sale of the goods and must be held liable for the value. The sale proceeds, realized at the auction sale, would have to be given credit for against the decree, when recovered from Government. His Honour accordingly passed a decree for Rs. 767 and costs.

IN BOMBAY

and its suburbs our manufactured

GOSSI SILK SUIT PIECES

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON

are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price, **Rs. 8** per piece

Order a piece To-day and mark what you save in the long run.

Hundreds have already tried,

WHY NOT YOU?

Order from—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY (India).

HELLER'S

GOLDEN SHINE

TRADE-MARK

Golden Shine works on all Metals, Brass, Copper, Aluminium, Iron, &c., also on plate glass.

It cleans as well as polishes.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents:

KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

DELHI EXTERNMENT SCANDAL.

EXCLUSION OF MESSRS. TILAK AND PAL.

THE BENGAL TERROR.

PROTEST MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A public meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Bombay National Union and the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues at Shantaram's Chawl, Mughbat, on Sunday with a view to protest against the externment orders against Messrs. Tilak and Pal and to express sympathy with our Bengali brethren in their cruel sufferings under the Defence of India Act. Mr. P. K. Telang presided. There was a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were:—The Hon. Mr. Upasani, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sheth Narandas, Mr. S. M. Paranjpe, Messrs. Maoji Govindji, G. B. Vaidya, G. S. Raghavan and Jetajani.

Dr. Velkar in proposing Mr. P. K. Telang to the chair said they must tell the Government of India in unmistakable terms that these repressive measures in Bengal were causing a great deal of anxiety in the minds of all loyal subjects, and had caused grave resentment.

The president in opening the proceedings said those who attended the meeting at the Morarji Goculdas Hall the previous evening must have heard how emphatically Mr. Syud Hossain, one of their representatives on the deputation to England on behalf of the Home Rule Leagues, said that the essential fight for Home Rule had to be carried on in the homeland and any kind of deputations that they might send to foreign countries would not be particularly helpful unless they had developed in themselves an attitude that made Home Rule not only possible, but inevitable. The way in which they might cultivate such an attitude was first of all to be keenly alive to any invasion of their rights and at the same time to be keenly alive to any derelictions of duty that might take place on the part of the public.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

In the first resolution which was about to be placed before the meeting that night they tried to make clear to the rulers of the country that their treatment of our leaders and of the great movements which were going on in the country on national lines was an invasion on their rights as citizens of the British Empire. The second resolution called upon all of them to remember that there were certain duties which as members of the public they owed to those who suffered on behalf of the cause which they all had at heart and which they took every possible opportunity to voice forth. That night's meeting, therefore, might be taken to be one of the ways in which they were gradually cultivating and making permanent that attitude of mind which would make Home Rule inevitable.

There were letters of regret at being unable to attend the meeting from Mr. B. G. Horniman, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and others which were read by Mr. Mandlik. Some seventy telegrams and letters, had also been received from many places in the mofussil sympathising with the objects of the meeting and forwarding resolutions of similar meetings held against the externment orders. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

Prof. S. M. Paranjpe then moved the first resolution:

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the joint auspices of the Bombay National Union and the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues, regrets that the Chief Commissioner of Delhi should have refused permission to Mr. Tilak to visit Delhi to attend a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee while no such permission was refused when he visited it to wait in deputation upon Mr. Montagu and protests strongly against the highhanded and impolitic action of the Commissioner and prays H. E. the Viceroy and Secretary of State to forthwith cancel the externment orders against Mr. Tilak and Babu B. C. Pal."

ABRUPT CHANGE OF MIND.

Mr. Paranjpe, who spoke in Marathi, said, Mr. Tilak had occasion to visit Delhi once before in connection with the Home Rule Deputation, and they were hopeful that the order which was relaxed on the former occasion would also be relaxed in regard to the Congress Committee's meeting at the same place, but unfortunately the authorities had changed their mind in the short period of one month. That was a good example of how persons could change minds in such a short space, and they should like to know what had happened in the meantime to arrive at such a strange decision. If there were danger, there was as much danger in the Home Rule deputation as in the Committee's meeting. Although they all appreciated, in some cases, a change for the better in the minds of the officials, yet in this instance no harm could have been done if the bureaucracy had a fixity of conduct. There was a distinct improvement of relations between the people and the bureaucracy when the order was cancelled in the first instance, and who was responsible for this bitterness that had since come over? It seemed to him that the bureaucracy was determined that there should be no co-operation between them and the people, and no healing of the wounded feelings. If they mistook this attitude for statesmanship, the sooner their mind was disabused of it, the better for all concerned. The people were unable to appreciate such repressive policy and they were unable also to appreciate the fickle-mindedness of the bureaucracy. Here was an opportunity for the bureaucracy to do justice to the people in a small sort of way, but the officials who were determined to exasperate them were not of that mind. Was this the sign of the changed attitude of Government, of a Viceroy who had asked for a calm atmosphere? Was this the sign of the concession, of political reforms, which Government intend to give to the people? What manner of attitude was that which prohibited men from going from one part of the country to another for perfectly legitimate purposes? What was the result of the repression on the part of the officials? They had only to bring to their minds the lessons from physical science, and they would learn the moral. It was their earnest request to Government that instead of exacerbating the minds of the people they should try to meet the people in fairness and justice. He asked them to pass the resolution with all their heart.

NO DANGER OF A CONFLAGRATION.

Mr. Mavji Govindji who seconded the resolution, in Gajarathi, said Government was under the false impression that if Messrs. Tilak and Pal went to Delhi there would be a conflagration. They branded him as a firebrand, but to the people he was the torch-bearer of liberty. Was Delhi set on fire when Mr. Tilak went there on the last ocasion? Was Pal a dacoit, a robber or a freebooter that he should be excluded from Delhi? Government were asking them not to embarrass them, then why were they embarrassing the people? What did Mr. Tilak do in the U. P. when he went there? Were the authorities afraid that Mr. Tilak would be given a further interview by Mr. Montagu, or that Home Rule would be given sooner than the bureaucracy like?

Mr. Marathe who supported the resolution said they could not but come to the one and the only conclusion that there was dearth of statesmanship and sympathy in Delhi.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

INTERNMENTS FUTILE.

Mr. G. B. Vaidya moved the second resolution:—

"That this public meeting expresses its sincere sympathy with the people of Bengal in their cruel sufferings under the socalled Defence of India Act and appeals to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to soamend the said Act as to make internments without trial impossible under it."

He said these internments were the direct result of the thoughtless act which resulted in the partition of Bengal. The internments had caused widespread misery in the whole of Bengal and even poor women were not excluded from this oppression. Was it ever possible that any sane Indian would help the King's enemies? Then where was the necessity for such a repressive Act? An Act which was enacted purely for the Defence of India had been misused by the bureaucracy to serve their own purposes.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who spoke in Gujarathi, said he agreed with Mr. Syud Hossain when he said the evening previous that there ought to have been not one meeting but thousands of meetings. Why were these repressive measures adopted by Government? Why were innocent people interned without any trial? What decision could they come to but that the officials wanted to remove from their way all who were troublesome to them? This was not the time for petitioning, but it was the time for action, and he asked them to agitate with a view to the removal of the repressive measure.

A BLOT ON BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. G. S. Raghavan who spoke in English said the administration was being made impossible by the acts of the bureaucracy. People were being interned, for no fault of theirs. He objected to wholesale internments on the mere reports of the C. I. D. That was a blot on the British administration in India The Government had proved false to all those traditions of British administration and justice according to which personal security was held sacred. If this was the way they trained the people of India to take an increasing share in the administration of the country the sooner this method of doing things was wiped out the better. Wholesale internments were an indictment of the people But that might be put on one side as the people invited publicity and that was not granted by the administration. What was more serious still was, it was an indictment of the administration itself. They also broke down the national morale and sapped the national vitality. He exhorted them support the motion.

Dr. Savarker further supported the resolution. He said the Defence of India Act was not a just law. Instead of directing the energy of Young India to the Indian Defence Force, Government had covered it with the pall of the Defence of India Act. Discontent was being driven underground by this repression. The resolution was passed unanimously.

The third resolution which was passed was:—

"That this public meeting authorises its President Mr. P. K. Telang to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State and a copy of the second resolution to the people of Bengal through the Bengali Press.

After the chairman had said a few concluding words the meeting came to an end.

It's a pleasure to RIDE A B.S.A BICYCLE

The well-known high quality of B.S.A. material and workmanship ensures long and reliable service. To protect yourself against the worry of a "so-called cheap" machine insist that the bicycle you purchase must bear the famous "Three Guns" trade mark shown above

B.S.A. Lists free from

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

ACTIVITIES OF BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association was held yesterday, at the Government House, her Excellency Lady Willingdon presiding.

Mrs. Anstey read the report of the Association for the year 1917, in the course of which it was stated:—

At the end of the last year the ordinary Members of the Association numbered 293 and Life Members 40. During the year Members resigned 6, died 6, New Members were elected 9, so that the present memberships are Life Members 38; Annual Members 292; Total 330. It is satisfactory to state that we have a balance of Rs. 11,333-14-3 and that the Miss Manning Memorial Fund amounts to Rs. 3,337-7-11, so that we open our accounts for the year 1918 with a balance of Rs. 14,671-6-2. Four Scholarships were granted in all to under-graduates during the year.

Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit, then read the statement of accounts of the Association and was followed by Mrs. Vakeel who read the Work Guild Report. Dilshad Begum then read the lecture report which stated that five lectures on various subjects were delivered during the year.

The resolutions adopting the report and accounts and thanking the auditors, and the editors and managers of various newspapers who had kindly announced the notifications of the Association in their newspapers, from time to time, were passed unanimously. On the motion of Lady Mehta, seconded by Mrs. Mohsin Tyebjee, the retiring Managing Committee were thanked, the former expressing appreciation of the activity and zeal evinced by the members.

A resolution sanctioning various scholarships was passed on the motion of Lady Reed, seconded by Miss Purshotamdas Mangaldas.

Lady Willingdon, on rising to speak, was received with cheers and as requested by Miss Cursetji clasped the wrist-watch to Miss Luisa Mary Bruce of Emanuel Girls' High School who won the Miss Violet Clarke competitive essay-prize. Lady Willingdon congratulated the Association on issuing a report which showed a record work, and hoped that the current year would see still better work accomplished.

HER EXCELLENCY THANKED.

Dilshad Begum proposing a hearty vote of thanks to her Excellency for presiding over the meeting and allowing the same to be held at the Government House said they could do nothing else than thank her Excellency again and again for the innumerable acts of kindness, consideration and friendship received at her hands on every occasion. There were, she said, so immersed in admiration of her Excellency and so touched with her kindness of heart that if occasion arose for them to show their love and feeling in any practicable form, they would even give years of their lives to add to hers and to "our dear Governor's", so that they might continue the humane work they were doing.

The Begum was seconded by Lady Chandavarkar.

Miss Shirin Cursetji in supporting the resolution referred to the various duties her Excellency had taken upon herself and expressed their surprise as to how she could manage all of them. She said that her Excellency had given a lesson to many an Indian that public duty was to be kept before personal bereavements such as her Excellency had undergone.

Lady Willingdon thanked them all for their kind words and the meeting dispersed after re-electing all the old office-bearers.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Mar. 18.

The District Magistrate has dropped proceedings under Section 108 against Govind Shastri Pusad, who was remanded by the High Court for fresh trial. Dr. Babasaheb Paranjape's case was argued very ably by Mr. Aney to-day. Judgment will be delivered on 5th April.

DISPOSAL OF OLD BULLOCKS

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday Mr. J. D. McBain presiding, when consideration was given to the subject of sending to the Pinjrapole all old and emaciated municipal bullocks, which were formerly sold to butchers. After a short discussion a motion to that effect was carried. The Corporation adjourned rather early. Yesterday's was the last meeting of the Corporation, at which Mr. McBain presided, as a new president would have to be elected at the next meeting.

Mr. J. P. Orr moved:

"That as the Committee reconstructed by Corporation Resolution No. 177 of the 6th April 1916 have as yet submitted no report to the Corporation on any of the following subjects, namely, (1) Reconsideration of the question of applying the 63½ deg. rule to the existing buildings (referred to the Committee on the 12th October, 1914); (2) Government's call for the Corporation's views on recommendations made by the Committee they appointed to examine the questions raised in Mr. Orr's lecture on Light and Air in dwellings in Bombay (referred to the Committee on 6th July, 1916); (3) Government's remarks on the amendments proposed by the Corporation in Sections 302, 303 and 304 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act as regards Municipal control of the lay-out of private estates (referred to the Committee on 11th January, 1917); (4) Consideration of draft by-law for application of 63½ deg. rule to new buildings (referred to the Committee on 15th January 1917); though by Corporation Resolution No. 414 of 15th April 1915 the Committee were requested to submit their report on item 1 by the end of June 1915, the Secretary be directed to ascertain and report on what dates the Committee have met since their appointment and what progress was made on each of those dates towards arriving at a decision on each of the above subjects."

He said that all the Committees who had work outstanding for over a year ought to be asked what they had done. The Committees generally lost sight of the work they had to do.

Dr. R. T. Nariman seconded the resolution which has carried.

The Corporation then took up the subject of the disposal of old and emacipated municipal bullocks.

"PROPER FOOD AND GRAZING GROUNDS."

Mr. Maganlal Khakkar had moved that the Commissioner's letter be recorded and that the latter should be informed that Rs. 2 per head should be paid to the Pinjrapole and that the animals should be sent to that institution.

Mr. Dhondy had moved an amendment simply recording the letter.

Mr. H. D. Nanavaty said the complaint regarding the improper treatment and starvation of animals in the Pinjrapole was groundless. They were given proper food and they had good grazing grounds near Bombay. Enough grain was given them, and there were good veterinary surgeons in the employ of the institution. He hoped that the original proposition would be passed.

Mr. Khakkar in replying to the debate, said good nourishment and good care was given to these animals and they had also jungles for the grazing of these cattle. He had made full enquiries into the matter and had found nothing wrong to deter them from sending the decrepit animals to the Pinjrapole in future.

Mr. Dhondy withdrew his amendment in view of what had been stated by the two previous speakers.

The original motion was then carried by the Corporation.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As your paper is always open to the discussion of public questions and as you have printed correspondence through the able pen of X. Y. Z., I take this opportunity of addressing a few lines on this matter.

Is it not the duty of the so-called Cotton Association, to whom the Controller applied for suggesting to help him to lower the price of cotton, to controvert all the arguments of X. Y. Z. who has taken the trouble of going into figures and facts and has broken to pieces the arguments of the Association. I am doing a large trade in piece-goods and almost all shipments are comming late, say five to six months, and under the clause of "Force Majeur" the dealers are obliged to accept such late goods.

Why not in the case of cotton should the settlement day be extended for at least two months, say to the 30th June as the Railway authorities are unable to supply wagons on account of military needs and hence the stock here is short. If the settlement day is postponed and the Government supply wagons to bring the cotton here during the interval, cotton prices will surely go down as the crop is sufficient to meet the local as well as Japan demand and naturally the prices of cloth will also be cheaper. On the 5th instant I asked one of the big importing houses in piece-goods to wire their Osaka friends inquirings as to the cloth market as well as the stock of cotton in Japan and their reply on the 10th was

"Owing poor China demand considerable cloth stocks here but expect good rise shortly both Yarn cloth stop Stock cotton ninety thousand unsold Mills hold supplies till September quote Broach old eighty new eighty-eight Yen."

It is only the Bulls who have determined this time to carry the cotton prices as high as they can to reap an extraordinary benefit on seeing that nobody dares to intervene before the settlement day comes.—Yours, etc.,

M. N.

Bombay, March 18.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

H. E. LORD WILLINGDON'S XI V. COOCH BEHAR XI.

GANPAT'S FINE BATTING PERFORMANCE.

A very interesting cricket match commenced yesterday on the grounds of the Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, between H. E. Lord Willingdon's XI and H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's XI. The fixture evoked considerable interest in view of the fact that a pretty large number of players, well-known to Indian cricket, participated in the game. H. E. Lord Willingdon's XI included eight Quadrangular players who participated in the last great tournament, while the Cooch Behar XI included Tarrant and Simms who are quite familiar to Bombay cricket, and Bird and Lee who played for Surrey and Middlesex respectively. A large and distinguished company witnessed the match, among those present being their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. The Cooch Behar team going in to bat first made 112, to which H. E. Lord Willingdon's XI responded with a total of 104.

With the single exception of Ganpat none of the batsmen on either side could be said to have acquitted themselves creditably yesterday. This batting failure of the two teams was the more remarkable in view of the fact that the wicket on the whole played fast and easy. It must however be admitted that the attack was delivered by four of the finest bowlers in India. The one brilliant exception to the batting failure of the day was the splendid innings of Ganpat. This dashing Hindu batsman gave a fine display of clean hard driving and made a number of pretty strokes, which were loudly cheered, his chief hits being a 6 and two 4's. He played both the Middlesex professional and the Sussex amateur with confidence, and it was unfortunate that when quite set he lost his wicket in an attempt to pull Lee to leg. He played excellent cricket and was accorded an ovation on his return to the pavilion. The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Lee, Shivram, Tarrant and Joshi. The first-named, who was put on to bowl at the latter stage of H. E. Lord Willingdon's team's innings, bowled remarkably well, securing the handsome analysis of 5 wickets for a little over two runs apiece.

The Cooch Behar team, winning the toss elected to bat first, and were all disposed of for 112, which must be considered a poor total in view of the fact that they were a fairly strong batting combination. Several of them managed to reach double figures, but there was no effort of outstanding merit on their side and the majority of them found considerable difficulty with Joshi and Shivram, especially the former who bowled with great effect and got a lot of work on the ball. And the total would have been smaller still, but the tail wagged a bit vigorously and Roy and Bose by some fine cricket added 31 runs for the ninth wicket. Tarrant made the top score for his side with 18 to his credit but he could have been caught at an early stage of his innings though it was a rather difficult chance. Bose who contributed an undefeated innings of 17 played fine cricket, and so did the Maharaj Kumar whose 15 included two 4's, and Roy, who made 16.

H. E. Lord Willingdon's team opened in a disastrous fashion, losing Weigall, Mirza, and Kanga in pretty quick succession. Then Vithal and Ganpat made some substantial addition to the total, but just when the two brothers looked good for a century between them, Tarrant beat the former with a beautiful delivery, and thereafter the end was not long in coming, Lee securing remarkable work with the ball. The match will be continued to-day. The scores:

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR'S XI.

F. Tarrant c Visram b Shivram	18
H. W. Lee b Kanga	5
P. Banerjea c Chinoy b Kanga	2
M. C. Bird b Joshi	10
M. Das c Chinoy b Joshi	15
H. L. Simms b Joshi	2
P. Ghose c Chinoy b Joshi	1
Maharaj Kumar Victor c and b Shivram	15
S. Roy c Joshi b Shivram	16
S. Bose not out	17
S. Aikut c Laverton b Shivram	3
Extras	8
Total	112

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	10	19	1	2
Joshi	25	54	6	4
Shriram	16	31	0	4

H. E. LORD WILLINGDON'S XI.

Capt. L. A. F. Weigall st. Banerjea b Tarrant	0
S. I. A. Mirza c and b Simms	0
V. Vithal b Tarrant	5
Dr. H. D. Kanga l.-b.-w., b Tarrant	4
V. Ganpat b Lee	48
Capt. Laverton (Capt.), c Simms b Tarrant	10
P. Shivram c Ghose b Lee	12
M. H. Visram b Lee	7
F. J. Chinoy c Simms b Lee	6
S. M. Joshi b Lee	0
Capt. Rigby not out	2
Extras	10
Total	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Simms	12	45	0	1
Tarrant	13	34	2	4
Lee	5	11	1	5
Roy	3	4	0	0

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN HANDICAP SINGLES.

The following is the result of the matches played yesterday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground:—

Mr. G. M. Rose beat Mr. F. Bennett, 6—3, 6—2.

Mr. E. G. Montgomery beat Mr. Jessop, 6—1, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mr. and Mrs. James beat Capt. Tofts and Mrs. Bonner, 6—3, 6—3.

The following matches will be played this afternoon, at 5.30:—

Final of Mixed Doubles.—Mr. S. G. Whatney and Mrs. Diblis v. Mr. and Mrs. W. Jones.

Gentlemen Singles.—Mr. Anstey v. Mr. M. Gos.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT: FIRST ROUND.

RANGERS (6) BEAT ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE (3).

The twenty-third session of the above tournament was commenced on the Oval on Monday, there being only one game fixed for the evening, that between the Rangers and the Elphinstone College. There are a fairly large attendance of spectators and a pretty fast game ended in a victory for the Rangers by the margin of three goals, the scores being six goals to three. It was a day of prolific scoring and the Elphinstonians who secured the substantial lead of three within the first ten minutes of the play eventually succumbed to the Rangers as the result of decidedly better combination and balance in defence and attack than what their opponents were capable of. D'Avoine playing for his old college showed great dash and with great support might have scored more than two goals, the first and third for his side. Cummings was responsible for the second goal for his side. But as the game went on, the Rangers settled down to better understanding and Gilder drew first blood for the Rangers. P. Sequeira, throughout showed great form in attack and scored the second goal and Burrud scored the third for the Rangers. Soon after half-time arrived with the scores:—

Elphinstone College ..... 3 goals.
Rangers ..... 3 goals.

Shortly after the interval, P. Sequeira secured the lead for the Rangers by scoring the fourth goal. The College boys retaliated and made occasional raids but their final efforts failed. McGill for the Rangers secured the fifth goal and P. Sequeira sealed the fate of the Collegians by scoring the sixth goal for the Rangers. The final scores thus were:—

Rangers ..... 6 goals.
Elphinstone College ..... 3 goals.

Rangers:—D. D'Souza; Pinto and Rafino; Mendis, Cavell and H. Powell; Allison, Gilder, Sequiera, McGill and Burrud.

Elphinstone College:—Cooper; B. Vania and Tarapore; J. Vania, Mathelone and Sunteke; Vakeel, Cummings, Macmillan, D'Avoine and Ratnager.

Referees:—Messrs. Moir and Everton.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Lusitanians v. Government Telegraphs.

GWALIOR SPRING MEETING.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(*First Day.*)

THE GWALIOR HURDLES.—Distance 1½ miles over 6 flights.

Bedenham 11-10, Glenlyon 11-9, Mit 10-13, Turbulent 10-9, Pomade 9-7.

THE NOVICE ARAB PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Aristocrat 9-0, Confidence 9-0, Jaker 8-12, Ankerdene 8-7, Attaboy 8-0, Nainsen 7-7, Bowery 7-7, Otherwise 7-7, Militant 6-11.

THE MOTI MAHAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Hameedia 9-12, Red Duke 9-9, R. G. 9-7, Munderabs Pride 8-5, Sugar Cane 8-3, Black Stone 8-3, Hard Cash 8-2, Y. 8-2, Maiden Palm 7-7, Tango III 6-12, Sarfaraz 6-0.

THE SPRING HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Eagle's Nest 9-12, Castle Vile 9-2, Waveleta Dupe 8-13, Hunyadi 8-10, Turbulent 8-6, Decorum 8-1, Hockko 7-10, Pomade 7-5.

THE MARKS CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sultan 10-4, Collector 9-5, Blucy Be 8-13, Mount Pleasant 8-11, Edward 8-5, Resolal 8-4, Fairy Gold 8-4, Adil 8-3, Acetine 8-2, Crusader 8-1, Duhallow 7-11, Hamid Pasha 7-3, Panama 6-10.

THE YUVARAJA CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Athlete 9-12, Maybov 9-6, Gladiator 9-4, Merry Mabel 9-3, Dolphinton 9-1, Eagle's Nest 8-9, Bisley 8-9, Dorian 8-4, Our Day 8-3, Necessity 8-2, Short Skirt 7-13, L'Avenir 7-9.

THE W. I. T. C. PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Massal 9-13, British 9-3, Mount Pleasant 9-2, Adil 8-5, Subeh Pacha 8-4, Garland 8-4, Crusader 8-3, Bill Bailey 8-2, The Knut 8-1, Peshwa 7-13, Aladdin 7-13, Full Moon 7-12, Gold Mine 7-10, Tit-Bit 7-8, Chatham 6-10.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Unless otherwise notified the matches in the above Tournament will take place as follows:—

Thursday, March 21.—Bombay Gymkhana v. Grant Medical College A. Team.

Friday, March 22.—Grant Medical College v. Chapel Road Sporting Association, Bandra.

Saturday, March 23.—R. G. A. Colaba v. Embarkation S. and P. Sports Club.

"INDIAN STATES IN THE RECONSTRUCTION" MEMO BY Mr. MANSUKHALAL R. MEHTA Re. 1 0 0

N. M. TRIPATHI & CO. BOOKSELLERS. PRINCES STREET, BOMBAY.

G.W.M. REYNOLD'S NOVELS BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.

Mary Price or the Memoirs of a Maid Servant in 8 vols. Rs. 5. Single vol. As. 12

Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter, in 4 vols. .. .. Rs. 3 0

Bronze Statue or the Virgin's Kiss; in 4 vols. .. .. „ 2 0

Faust—A Romance, 2 vols .. .. „ 1 8

Soldier's Wife, in 2 vols. .. .. „ 1 4

Canonbury House or The Queen's Prophecy, in 3 vols .. .. .. „ 2 4

Pope Joan the Female Pontiff 3 vols. „ 1 12

Beauty and Pleasure, 9 vols .. .. „ 6 0

Empress Eugenes Bodoir, 3 vols. .. „ 2 4

Seamstress Complete .. .. .. „ 1 0

Mysteries of London 12 vols. .. „ 7 0

and all other Big Type Editions of the Author.

Postage extra in all cases.

Apply to:—

N. M. SAWMY & Co.

No. 44 Nambuliar Street MADRAS.

FOR
ACCESSORIES
AND
SPARE PARTS
FOR
ALL THE BEST CARS
apply to the
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Post Box 11 Elph. Circle, Bombay Tel. Add. "Chalo." No. 195.
10

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.
America.
DENTAL SURGEON
275-277, Hornby Road, Fort
Opp. Lawrence & Mayo

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS
BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT,
AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED
WITH MOTOR CARS,
HORSES CARRIAGES,
LIFTS AND
PLATE GLASS
WITH THE
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life
ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.,
(Incorporated in Great Britain).
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
MANAGERS FOR INDIA—G. M. BOSE.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Expert preparation as for the last seventeen years for High Commercial, Banking, Accountancy and Secretarial appointments or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditor Diploma Examinations a speciality.
Prospectus on application. 805

SUPER TAX
Consult immediately
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
F. I. A. A. (London), F. Ins. C. A.
INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS
Accounts of over 2000 firms already successfully represented.
21, Church Gate Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2560

"O. T."
A STIMULANT without ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
GEMS of All sorts JEWELLERY of Indian & Parisian make
Record Low Prices.
M. Nagersheth Sons
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS.
25, Church Gate Street.
BOMBAY.
and 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

PHILLIMORE & CO.,
HIGH CLASS
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Dealers in
PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY AND OILMANSTORES
at moderate rates.
Prescriptions Dispensed under special supervision.
CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC MEETING
IN HONOUR OF THE LATE
SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN
TO-MORROW
WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant
AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
AT 5-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar will preside.
Besides him the following will be among the speakers:—
Messrs C. H. Setalvad, W. A. Chambers, H. A. Wadya, N. M. Samarth, M. R. Jayakar, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, J. B. Petit, The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye and the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas.
All are earnestly requested to attend.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

D'SOUZA.—Anthony George, the dearly beloved son of Mrs. and Mr. A. M. D'Souza, at Bandra Hill, Syble Lodge. Funeral at St. Andrew's Bandra, Tuesday, at 5-30 (S. T.). Friends and relations will kindly accept this as the only intimation.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Tuesday, March 19, 1918.

LESSONS OF DEFEAT.

An intelligent Indian asked us the other day whether any earthly purpose could be served by the non-official Indians of the Imperial Legislative Council persevering with resolutions which, on account of the composition and quality of the Council, were sure to be defeated. The recommendations regarding the Public Services are the most striking examples of resolutions which, to use the words of Sir Hugh Bray, are futile because of the pressure of the members of the services that are sought to be reformed. The fight of Indian representatives in the Council is a most depressing spectacle, because while they endeavour to rectify a system with a view to some fairness to the children of the soil, they know that the bureaucracy would not in the nature of things accept any motion which limits the scope of their prerogatives. We know that every office or privilege which is made the monopoly of Anglo-Indians, constitutes a career and a right which are denied to Indians. On one pretext or another, the large procession of young men that yearly flow, competent and qualified, from our Universities, are cheated of a free chance for public service in their own country. This is a system which finds no parallel in civilized lands. It is with the knowledge of this wrong that Indian representatives seek, partially at least, to remedy conditions which threaten, in spite of the Time-Spirit mellowing with the lessons of the war, to petrify the structure of the Indian Services and arrest the country's progress. The voice of the Government of India is, as things stand, the voice of the bureaucracy and they are arbiters in a case which calls for a surrender of some of their offices in favour of Indians. The Indian members thus court defeat, knowing it. The Government commands a large brigade of official voters, mostly silent. Individuality is submerged in the heavy array of officials and nominees, who are, hence, manipulated for the sake of a majority.

Those who are despondent regarding ceaseless discomfitures would do well to remember the conditions under which they are sustained. Such defeats are not humiliations. Mechanical majorities belong to Government; moral victories to us. Recommendations for the Indianisation of public services are to the Indian members a duty and to the public an education. The elected non-officials of the Council owe the duty to Government that they should present the attitude of Indians, whether their advice is accepted or not. Knowing the grievous wrong of racial distinctions, they would be sinning against the light if they did not speak out the truth. To the public, the debates and defeats are an illuminating reminder of their impotence in the settlement of the public services of their country. We are long past the stage when stern patriotic necessities could be evaded by the cry of catch words and shibboleths. Do the officials, we wonder, imagine that Indians will accept from their public servants any test other than efficiency, uprightness and patriotic willingness? We ask this, because in the Council Hall there are still hollow echoes about the "British character" of the administration. The term by itself has no absolute meaning and Mr. Sastri's challenge to be told what constitutes this mystery was never answered. Analyse the "British character" of an administration, and suppose, for amicable argument, we concede that the administration is suffused with the component virtues of "Truth, Justice and Enterprise." They are the necessities of every decent human institution and it is arrant nonsense to talk of the "British character" of any administration, or its French character, or its Japanese character or its American character. This term "British character" has been used to trifle with the rights of Indians and to suggest that honest and efficient administration are exclusively a British feat. The apparent failure of Indian members in the Council thus affords to us the opportunity of disabusing ourselves of immemorial cant and clearing the mind of fostered superstitions.

Sir Hamilton Grant in a recent debate on the Public Services scanned the horizon and pointed out that a war was on. He therefore pleaded that to look respectable and appear impressed with the preoccupations of war, we should cease in Council what he was pleased to call "wranglings." To those who are chastened by defeat in the Council, it is, therefore, a spectacle, almost providential, to see the stoic heroism with which officials cease from "wrangling" over the question of pensions. Unless pensions are increased, the service will, it is alleged, lose its attraction and so the maximum pension should be raised to Rs. 6,000. Sir William Vincent, who has the unique capacity of surrounding such subjects with a sympathetic fog, argued on a previous occasion that men, available and coming from England, were not now inferior in quality. If there is a safe standard, why impose burdens on this groaning country by providing lucrative attractions for competent men, who even without such inducements maintain a high leval of merit. The greatest scandal of British administration in this country is the appalling illiteracy, while the emoluments of its Civil Service constitute the reverse of a scandal. Such being the case, every pie available would be reserved for education by a patriotic Government. But the wrangling is there and bitter too. Under the present constitution of the Council with a pocket majority for the Government, the efforts of the people's representatives are doomed to frequent failures. When the reform of the constitution is declared, we hope to reach a stage when the voice of Indians will be effective in the settlement of their internal administration. In the meanwhile, these lessons of bitterness show us the futility of our position and strengthen the resolve to alter the constitution of the Council. After all, barring the ordinary acts of routine administration, what has the Minto-Morley Council given us except a handful of repressive laws?

ENTER WOMAN!

The war has proved an inimitable charm wherewith to lay the ghost of many a prejudice and its latest triumph has been the vanquishing of the age-long opposition which till now barred the way of woman to the voting-booth. Immediately prior to the war not the most ardent of its supporters could have foreseen so early a victory for female suffrage. With the rejection by the House of Lords of the two amendments to the Peoples' Representation Bill moved by Lords Loreburn and Balfour of Burleigh the faint opposition offered to the great change is dead and the success of the cause assured. And even the stalwarts, incapable of stretching themselves to the measure of the times, who opposed it to the last, realized that the arbitrarily fixed age limit of 30 cannot continue for long to stand in the way of the introduction of universal woman suffrage.

The battle for woman's vote began in the 18th century and not a few great minds laboured the case for woman in unanswerable phrase and irrefutable logic. John Stuart Mill made the first parliamentary essay in the fight when he attempted the substitution of the word "person," for "man" in the bill extending the franchise, over fifty years ago. And yet the movement never really gathered strength till the closing years of the 19th century. In this country we are perennially advised by our self-constituted mentors to trust, in stating our grievances, to the irresistible power of cold reason and facts and avoid all unseemly agitation and demonstration. But the great advance made by the suffragette cause in the early years of the 20th century affords a forceful illustration of the old adage that reason and argument make but a cold appeal to privilege and teaches us the much-needed lesson that political warfare knows no more potent and effective weapon than persistent, obstreperous and organized agitation. The fifty years that followed Mill's first attempt saw the introduction of more than a dozen bills in Parliament aiming at the extension of the franchise to women, but it was not till the personality of Mrs. Pankhurst came on the scene with her vigorous methods that the public gaze was fixed on the earnestness of woman's cry to have a voice in the determination of national affairs. The Women's Social and Poltical Union was organized and a network of associations was rapidly spread over the whole country. A vigorous political propaganda was inaugurated and kept up with its unending deputations and processions and meetings. Then came the militant tactics, with its organized raids, resistance to the tax-payer and a hundred other devices which excited the ridicule of some statesmen who persisted in the view that the ascendancy of the privileged male in matters political was but a wise dispensation of a beneficent Providence. Women outlived that humour and ridicule and the politician grew sterner and more determined. Severe sentences were inflicted on the unfortunate militants and more rigour was threatened. But the militant suffragette was irrepressible. Her new weapon was the hunger-strike and Government had to resort to forcible feeding and new legislation. Such were the tactics which brought the problem of woman suffrage to the fore in the early years of this century; and yet the cause for which Mill and Pankhurst, Courtney and Fawcett laboured could not have prospered as it did if it had not been carried on the crest of the great wave of Liberalism and Labour which then swept over the country. Even with Liberalism enthroned and Labour as the balance wheel of Parliament, and in face of the Colonials unbarring the gates of privilege to women's just demands, England's statesmen remained obdurate and repeatedly was their pledged word broken so as to constitute, in the words of the Premier, "an outrage on public faith." While yet the future hung in the fateful balance came the world-war, shearing off many an overgrowth from the country's political and social system. As the struggle grew in intensity it was realized that the final victory would rest with the nation that could best conserve its man power and repair the unceasing drain on her soldiers in the field. Men were gradually combed out for the army from every available occupation and in that hour came woman's glorious opportunity. On her fell the brunt of toil and ceaseless labour in the national cause in all departments of national activity. The keenness and capacity which she exhibited in a variety of arduous occupations, and, above all her supreme devotion to the nation in her hour of need swelled the tide of the suffragist movement to its highest shore and made it well-nigh irresistible by any dykes of prejudice or privilege.

And whither is this change—a change, according to Lord Curzon, "vast, incalculable, almost catastrophic, without precedent and without justification in experience"—going to lead the ship of State? That is a question a precise answer to which no wise man will essay, for we are on the brink of immense possibilities and there are voices in the air which forbid all prophecy. There are those who hold that woman will fail to wield any decisive influence in politics while others perceive in her the malignant star, foreboding deep, numerous and revolutionary changes in the body politic. And yet another class profess to be alarmed at what they describe as her inherent and confirmed pacifism. None, however, needs to be reminded that the six million women voters step into the arena of politics at no ordinary juncture. For the end of the war must synchronize with the dawn of a period of the most strenuous and prolonged reconstruction when in the light of changed ideals and altered values the State must assume an ever-growing role in all national effort. A vast field of activity thus awaits newly enfranchised woman and she will have a say,—and no faltering one.—in the vital matters of education and commerce, industry and finance. That she will be alert to improve the status of her sex in industry as in society generally is assured, for her demand for the vote to which the nation has yielded was but a manifestation of the deep and abiding forces which are evolving her economic and social emancipation. None the less is it certain that new as she is to politics she, like her brothers not very long ago, will be drawn into errors and pitfalls. Yet despite the timorous forebodings of those to whom statesmanship consists in the negation of all progress, all experience and reason indubitably point to her active co-operation in all national affairs as a force indispensable to the true economic and social progress of the nation. And it may well be that, in the not distant future, a time will come when as Lord Haldane said, we may look back upon the day of distinction between man and woman in the matter of the suffrage "with as much amazement as we look back upon the period when slavery was a recognized institution."

Notes of the Day.

National Education Week.

At a meeting which was held at the office of Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi last evening, Mr. S. R. Bomanji presiding, a strong Committee was formed to carry out the arrangements for celebrating "National Education Week" in Bombay, which commences on April 8th next. It was decided to organise a series of concerts and special theatrical performances in aid of the National Education fund, to invite cinema and other theatre proprietors to give benefit performances and to organise house to house and other collections. Sub-committees were appointed to carry out these arrangements as to which further details will shortly be announced. It was also proposed that a grand Fancy Fair and Fête should be organised in aid of the Fund, but while the Committee were unanimous in accepting this suggestion it was agreed that the time before April 8th is too short for so large an undertaking. It was, therefore, decided to hold the Fancy Fair and Fête after the monsoon, probably in November, in order that adequate arrangements can be made to ensure a really successful function. The Secretaries of the Committee for National Education Week are Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Ratansi Dharamsi, the organising secretaries of the National Education Committee in Bombay, who will be assisted by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas. Communications should be addressed to any of these three gentlemen.

India and the War.

The situation which the Allies have to face within the course of the next few weeks is serious enough in all conscience. Every citizen of the Empire must realize its gravity. But, none the less, a heavy responsibility in this regard rests on those who are placed in the position of influencing public opinion to see to it that zeal is not carried to such excess as to prevent due regard being paid to the sense of proportion. Our morning contemporary, whose weekly war articles are anything but cheerful reading, is apparently obsessed by the notion that none in this country outside its own charmed circle has yet realized that a war is going on.

Pompous Nonsense.

On Monday it wrote:

> At this crisis we in India are in a position of,—we were going to say deplorable privilege. We want for nothing: we do not feel the strain of the war in the slightest appreciable degree. Our greatest hardships are a little less holiday, a little heavier expenditure, compensated for in many circumstances by war profits. Our greatest pre-occupations are our pleasures and our war profits. In this great and noble and soul-purifying struggle, we have but a small part. What is to be the influence of this privilege on our national future?

All this is pompous nonsense. It is true that huge war profits have been made by several persons, but to identify these fortunate few hundred with the millions on whom the war has pressed with cruel severity is as ridiculous and false as the implied belittling of the military effort of India and of the financial aid which the country has contributed to the prosecution of the war in a manner in which no part of the Empire except Britain itself has done. The reproach may have some application to the readers of our contemporary but it has none to the general public in this country.

A Notable Revival.

What a German peace means is being gradually realised, if not by the Bolsheviks, at least by a growing number of sane Russians. The latest humiliation with which the Germans have now threatened the Bolsheviks, is characteristic. It is announced that after ratification of the peace treaty German commissions with the right of veto will be appointed to Russian ministries to control the fulfilment of the treaty. As if this were not a sufficient object lesson, Dr. Solf, speaking at Cologne, has taken upon himself to tell us what kind of peace Germany would like to impose on the Allies. With an amazing cynicism, he says that any peace to be lasting must satisfy Germany's colonial necessities. These necessities do not consist merely in the restoration of the *status quo ante*, but "a redistribution of colonial possessions in order to give Germany a far larger share than before the war when her colonies were small and scattered"! It is wonderful how this Teutonic professorial practice of distributing the earth for Germany's benefit has revived under the expanding warmth of an easy walk over the Russian frontier.

Sunday's Meeting.

The meeting held on Sunday under the joint auspices of the Bombay National Union and the Home Rule Leagues indicated in unmistakable manner the feeling existing in the minds of the public regarding the "externment" of Messrs. Tilak and Pal from the Punjab and Delhi, and the scandal of the Bengal internments. Many ladies and gentlemen of light and leading, of every shade of opinion were present at the meeting which was attended by about 5,000 people and was altogether of a remarkable character. Among those seated on the platform were several members of Council. It is a travesty of truth to say that the meeting was composed of "Hindu clerks and students" who have time enough to listen to half-a-dozen speakers on each resolution, or that there was a lack of the usual leaders among the speakers. The fact is that the writers of this sort of silly and misleading gibes at public meetings in this country do not know the difference between a clerk or a student and anybody else, any more than they know who are the usual leaders, and the phrase has become a cant formula with a certain class of journal. It may be mentioned that over 70 telegrams and letters of sympathy with the meeting were received from persons who were unable to be present, and all the usual leaders were included either among the speakers or the senders of messages of sympathy.

The Distress in Kaira.

In view of the keen interest which the Hon. Mr. Patel took in connection with the agricultural situation in Kaira, we had looked forward to his bombarding Government with a large number of questions on the subject. A reference to his list of interpellations at the last sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council, shows, however, that the subject is altogether untouched. This is extremely surprising, considering not only that he took a deep interest in the matter but that Government went so far as to make certain damaging though unsubstantiated allegations on the character of the inquiry he, together with Hon. Mr. Goculdas Parekh, had conducted. We cannot believe that Mr. Patel was content with the few questions put by his colleague or with the answers furnished by Government. We do not know whether he abstained from putting any questions at all on so important a matter or whether they were disallowed by Government. But we think that he owes it to himself as much as to the public generally to explain the facts regarding his silence on this subject.

Matheran Municipality.

We understand that the following gentlemen have been nominated by Government to be councillors of the Matheran Municipality commencing from the 1st April next for the next three years:

Mr. H. R. Greaves.
Mr. Cowasji D. Dubash.
Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney.
Mr. P. J. Murzban.
Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy.
Mr. Baban Gokhale.
Reverend Gomes.

The eighth councillor elected by the ratepayers is Mr. Bejonji Sorabji Chinoy. It is interesting to note that no less than five of the nominated councillors are new members. In the case of at least one of those who had been a member of the Municipality for the past ten years, it is extraordinary that his long and eminent services to the station have been ignored. One can only conclude that his failure to be a willing assistant in the eccentricities of the present Superintendent is the reason.

Identity of Interests.

Presiding at a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, Mr. Austin Chamberlain said that inquiries in India and Europe showed there were great opportunities for the development of Indian trade of which he trusted India would take the fullest advantage. Mr. Chamberlain merely indulged in platitudes. Possibilities of trade between India and Europe there have always been and India would have long ago taken advantage of them if she had not been prevented from doing so by her industrial shackles. Mr. Chamberlain also emphasised the identity of British and Indian interests, adding that there was plenty of room for both in friendly commercial rivalry, and that "the prosperity of one must be advantageous to the other." No one would deny that there ought to be identity of interests between Britain and every other part of the Empire including India. But unfortunately, as far as India is concerned, this is not so in practice. For identity of interests implies equality of opportunity, power and freedom and India is denied all of them. It is for persons like Mr. Chamberlain, who realise that the prosperity of the Empire depends on the prosperity of every other part of it, to see to it that the demand of India for fiscal independence is accepted so that India may be able to play her rightful role without permanently injuring her true interests.

FIERCE CANNONADING ON THE MEUSE.

DUTCH SHIPPING CRISIS.

INDIAN CAVALRY AT CAMBRAI.

"MOST GALLANT AND VALUABLE SERVICE."

SIR D. HAIG'S STIRRING ACCOUNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., Mar. 18.

Sir Douglas Haig's account of the part played by the Indian cavalry at Cambrai, mentioned by Lord Derby in the House of Lords yesterday, has now been issued. Sir Douglas Haig in a covering letter dated the 10th instant summarises the account as short detailed statements of the actions of the Fifth Cavalry Division on the 20th and 21st November and of the Fourth and Fifth Cavalry Divisions on the 30th November and following days. He says that the principal actions in which the Indian cavalry participated and rendered most gallant and valuable service were the defence of Noyelles on the 21st November and capture of Gauche wood on December 1st. Great gallantry was shown also by the units concerned in the mounted attacks on Villersguislain on December 1st, but these operations did not meet with any substantial success.

FIFTH CAVALRY DIVISION.

Dealing with the operations of the Fifth Cavalry Division, comprising the Canadian, Ambala and Secunderabad brigades, on November 20th and subsequent days, the account says: the Fifth Cavalry Division received orders at noon on November 20th to move forward to the canal crossings at Masnieres and Marcoing and the advance guard of the Canadian brigade reached the southern outskirts of Masnieres about 1-40 in the afternoon. At 1-45 the advance guard of the Secunderabad brigade reached the southern outskirts of Marcoing. Our infantry were in both villages, but the enemy was still holding the northern portion of Masnieres.

GALLANT DEFENCE OF NOYELLES.

A squadron of the Secunderabad brigade crossed the canal de Lescaut at Marcoing at two in the afternoon and finding the Masnieres-Beaurevoir line held by the enemy, dismounted and prolonged the right flank of our infantry. At Masnieres a temporary bridge was constructed across the canal and at 3-30 in the afternoon a squadron of the Fort Garry Horse crossed under fire at this point. On the morning of November 21st the Canadian brigade attempted to cross the canal at Masnieres, but was prevented by the development of a heavy hostile counter-attack. The enemy was also strongly counter-attacking our infantry and the First Cavalry Division in Noyelles and early in the afternoon the Ambala brigade was sent to their support. This brigade was of material assistance in the defence of the place. During the night of November 21, orders for continuing the attack in the direction of Rumilly were cancelled and orders were issued for the withdrawal of the Fifth Cavalry Division.

FOURTH CAVALRY DIVISION.

Dealing with the operations of the Fourth Cavalry Division, comprising Mhow, Lucknow and Sialkot brigades, and the Fifth Cavalry Division on November 30th and following days, the account says on the morning of November 30th the Fifth Cavalry Division was at Monchy-la-gache and the Fourth Division at Athies, whence it was on the point of moving into line in relief of the 24th division. The first news of the German attack was received at 8-30 in the morning and both divisions were ordered to stand to. At nine in the morning the Fifth Cavalry Division was ordered to Villersfaucon followed by the Fourth Cavalry Division. Heads of the Fifth Cavalry Division arrived at Villersfaucon at 12-15 in the afternoon and orders were issued for the division to attack towards the line of Villersguislain-Gouzeaucourt with the Fourth Cavalry Division in support.

CAPTURE OF GAUCHE WOOD.

The Fifth Cavalry Division attacked with the Ambala brigade and Secunderabad brigade, the Ambala brigade being directed on Gauche wood with the Secunderabad brigade on its line directed on Gouzeaucourt. The Canadian brigade was in reserve. The Ambala brigade reached Vaucolette farm south of Gauche wood, about 2-30 in the afternoon and found the farm held by our infantry. A position was gained about a thousand yards west of Gauche wood, but further progress was stopped by machinegun fire and a hostile counter-attack which, however, was beaten off. The Secunderabad brigade reached Gouzeaucourt, which had already been taken by the Guards Division and sent our patrols towards Gonnelieu and to establish connection between the left of the Guards Division and the Twentieth Division.

CO-OPERATION OF TANKS.

By this time the Canadian brigade had come into line on the right of the Ambala brigade just east of Vaucolette farm. The Lucknow brigade of the Fourth Cavalry Division was ordered up to cover the right flank of the Fifth Cavalry Division. On the morning of December 1st the Fifth Cavalry Division with the Lucknow brigade of the Fourth Cavalry Division attacked Gauche wood and Villersguislain dismounted in co-operation with the right of the Guards division and a number of tanks. The Ambala brigade, the Guards and tanks by 8-30 in morning had captured Gauche wood, where they were reinforced by the Secunderabad brigade. The Lucknow brigade, attacking Villersguislain, did not get in touch with its tanks and was held up by machinegun fire. Further west the Fourth Cavalry Division attacked a ridge running south-east from Villersguislain with the Mhow brigade, the Sialkot brigade being in support.

SECOND LANCERS CAPTURE KILDARE TRENCH.

The Second Lancers advanced at the gallop at nine in the morning under very heavy fire and captured Kildare trench about one and half miles south by east of Villersguislain. There squadrons of the Inniskilling Dragoons also advanced at a gallop towards Villersguislain from the south-west, but came under heavy fire and were compelled to withdraw. At night the troops in Kildare trench were also withdrawn.

PROGRESS STOPPED BY HOSTILE FIRE.

Meanwhile at three in the afternoon the Fourth and Fifth Cavalry Divisions again attacked towards Villersguislain, but progress was stopped by hostile machinegun fire and a heavy counter-attack from Villersguislain. The line gained was held during the hight of December 1-2 by the Sialkot and Secunderabad brigades. December 2nd passed off without incident and on the night of the 2-3 both the divisions were relieved by the First Cavalry Division.

INTENSE FIGHTING ON MEUSE.

SERIES OF STRONG GERMAN ATTACKS.

ASSAILANTS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 18.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 18.

A French communiqué says, the enemy bombardment on the right of the Meuse became intense and was followed by a series of strong German attacks. Big enemy detachments approached our positions penetrating our lines at various points in the direction of Samogneux, north of Bois-des-Caurieres and Bezonvaux district.

The assailants suffered heavily under the violence of our fire and were unable to maintain themselves in the elements in which they had gained a footing

Cannonading continues very lively in this region. Our troops last night penetrated enemy trenches at Bois-de-Malancourt to a width of 1,400 metres and a depth of 800.

The total prisoners taken on the left bank of the Meuse last night exceeds 160, including several officers.

FIGHTING NORTH OF CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RAID IN CHEPPY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 2 p.m., Mar. 18.

This afternoon's French communique reports fairly considerable reciprocal artillery activity north of Chemin-des-dames. Under the protection of our artillery which dominated the German artillery, we carried out yesterday evening in the region of Cheppy on the left of the Meuse an important raid which was completely successful. We penetrated the enemy trenches on a front of 800 metres to a depth of 300 metres and destroyed all dugouts, blockhouses and works and brought back eighty prisoners belonging to three regiments and also seven machine-guns. Our losses were light.

FRENCH RAID AT MALANCOURT WOOD.

SUCCESSFUL AIR OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Mar. 18.

This afternoon's French communique adds. After bombardment we raided to some depth at the Malancourt wood and took forty prisoners. The enemy during the night violently bombarded the points between the Meuse and Bezonvaux. We immediately replied.

A German aeroplane was brought down and four others severely damaged. Our acroplanes dropped seven thousand kilogrammes of bombs on the military establishments and behind the enemy front.

ACTIVITIES ON BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY AERODROMES BOMBED.

SIXTEEN MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 2 p.m., Mar. 18.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué to-night says:—We drove off raiders near Zonnebeke. The enemy artillery has been active south of Bapaume-Cambrai road and also against our rear defences south of Lens and in the areas of the La Bassee canal, Armentieres and Ypres. There was great aerial activity yesterday. We again heavily attacked billets.

We dropped thirteen tons of bombs on two aerodromes and three dumps, destroyed one hangar and caused one Gotha in the act of rising to crash.

We brought down sixteen machines and drove down seven. Six of ours are missing. Our night-flying machines bombed billets and all returned. We bombed the barracks and railway station at Kaiserlauten to-day securing direct hits on the station and causing fire. We drove off the attacking machines and all our aeroplanes returned.

BRITISH RAIDS NEAR EPEHY.

ENEMY REPULSED NORTH OF LENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field Marshal Haig reports successful raids in the neighbourhoods of Epehy and Gavrelle. We repulsed a raid north of Lens.

Hostile artillery has been active south the Bapaume-Cambrai road in the Scarpe Valley and east of Polygon Wood and also against our rear defences south of Lens and between the La Bassee canal and Lys. It has been very active southwest of Cambrai and along the whole front from the La Bassee canal to Menin road.

BRITISH SECTOR ON COAST.

BEING HELD BY BELGIAN TROOPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 2 p.m., Mar. 18.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says it is announced that Belgian troops are now holding the former British sector on the coast.

BELGIAN FRONT.

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 18.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 18.

A Belgian communiqué says, during the past two days artillery activity has been particularly intense in the districts of Nieuport, Dixmude and Merckem. The enemy is continuing to fire quantities of gas shells and we are replying in the same way.

EGYPT'S WAR CONTRIBUTION.

IMMEDIATE DONATION OF THREE MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAIRO Mar. 15.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 18.

In recognition of Egypt's immunity from invasion and the benefits to Egypt through protection of the British forces, the Council of Ministers has decided that Egypt shall contribute immediately three millions sterling in respect of war expenditure already incurred and provide a further half million in the 1918/9 budget.

GERMAN CONSPIRATORS IN PERSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON Mar. 14.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 18.

German newspaper state that several German conspirators in Persia who were captured by the Russians have now returned home, including the Munich doctor Niedermayer, also professor E Zugmeyer, who three years ago was entrusted with an important mission, which was stopped by British and Russian co-operation in Persia.

DUTCH SHIPPING CRISIS.

SAILINGS TO ENGLAND STOPPED.

SITTING OF SPECIAL CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 17.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 18.

Newspapers publish a telegram from The Hague stating that Dutch sailings to England have been stopped.

THE HAGUE, Mar. 18.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Mar. 19.

A special cabinet has considered negotiations with the Entente and the United States concerning shipping.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN CHINA

LOAN AGREEMENT WHICH ALLIES GOT CANCELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 18.

A telegram to "The Times" from Peking dealing with the German intrigue in China instances the case of Dane Larsen, who signed the loan agreement with the Chinese Navy Minister for half a million sterling for installation of a wireless in China, by which China would be enabled to communicate with Berlin. The contract was cancelled on the demand of the British and Japanese Ministers.

The correspondent also deals with the case of Doctor Gilbert Reid, an American, who propagated German views through an international institute at Shanghai and the "Peking Post." He was finally arrested by the United States authorities at the request of the Chinese Government and deported.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH HELSINGFORS

LINE PROBABLY CUT BY GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Mar. 17.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Mar. 18.

Telegraphic communication with Helsingfors and South Finland was interrupted suddenly on Saturday evening. Probably the Germans on the Aaland Islands have cut the line.

WHAT THE GERMANS ARE WAITING FOR.

THEIR IMMENSE WASTE OF AMMUNITIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 2 p.m., Mar. 18.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters commenting on the interview given by Hindenburg states that reciprocal raiding and artillery bombardments are keeping the front active and thunderous but German newspapers are questioning what the High Command is waiting for. Hindenburg is protesting overmuch about the moral of the German troops; all the recent experiences of prisoners demonstrate that they are anything but confident at the prospect of the big offensive and even view it with dismay. The enemy is at present trying his utmost to discover the strength and dispositions of our artillery and wasting immense quantities of ammunition to that end.. The indomitable work of our airmen in combing the skies is severely restricting the enemy's aerial observation and ensuring ours.

RAILWAY STRIKES IN AUSTRIA.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN BUDAPEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 2 p.m., Mar. 18.

A Vienna telegram states that the workers of the North-Western State and Northern Railway workshops struck work on March 12th, they returned to the shops the following day owing to the threat of military intervention but did not resume work. Several factories at Lonidsdorf are already idle.

Telegraphic communication with Budapest is suspended. A strike, apparently serious, has broken out there.

DEATH OF CANON SCOTT-HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Mar. 18.

The death is announced of Canon Scott-Holland.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

TAKEN OVER BY BRITAIN ON BEHALF OF ALLIES.

A COMMISSION APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 2 p.m., Mar. 18.

The Press Bureau states that Britain on behalf of the Allies is taking over the Egyptian cotton crop from August next and also the residue of the present crop.

CAIRO, Mar. 17.
Recd. 12 noon Mar. 18.

The Imperial and Egyptian Governments acting in concert have decided to acquire cotton crop from August 1st on the basis of forty-two dollars per kantar for Fully Good Fair Sakellarides.

ADVISORY BOARD TO ASSIST THE COMMISSION.

BRITISH TREASURY LENDING £10 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAIRO, Mar. 17.
Recd. 2 p.m., Mar. 18.

With reference to the taking over of the cotton crop, it is officially stated that a Commission will be appointed in order to acquire the cotton crop. It will be assisted by an Advisory Board representing exporters, growers and banks. No further export licenses will be granted except for the Commission's purchases. Licences already granted will be cancelled except for the cotton held in the port and sold for export before August 1st. The Commission will sell on the basis of forty-eight dollars per kantar F.O.E., Alexandria for Fully Good Fair Sakellarides.

The British Treasury is prepared to lend ten millions sterling to meet the financial demands of the combination and an equal sum will be advanced by a group of banks at a limited interest under the guarantee of the Egyptian Government.

If the American prices rise the sale price will be increased and the profits of the increase be credited to the Egyptian Government.

"ALLIES WOULD WIN AGAINST SUBMARINES."

U. S. NAVAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Mar. 18.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy, has stated that there was no doubt that the Allies would win against submarines. They were winning surely and steadily. They were capturing some submarines and destroying more. The Germans were not sinking more merchantmen than the world was building and with increased building in the summer in the United States and Britain the difficulty would be overcome more and more.

INDIAN LABOUR CORPS OFFICERS.

RECEIVED BY HIS MAJESTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 12 noon Mar. 18.

The King to-day received at the Buckingham Palace a party of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Indian Labour Corps under Captain Fowler representing two thousand hill men from the Chin Hills now serving in France. His Majesty greeted them cordially and expressed appreciation of their services.

ALLIED MINISTERSCONFER IN LONDON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 18.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 18.

M. Clemenceau, Signor Orlando and other French and Italian Ministers have returned from London, where an important conference was held. M. Clemencean expressed himself as very satisfied with the results.

BOMBARDMENT OF MONASTIR

25 KILLED AND 55 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CORFU, Mar. 17.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Mar. 18.

Twenty-five were killed and fifty-five injured, mostly women and children, by the Bulgarian bombardment of Monastir on the 13th March.

ADVANCE ON EUPHRATES.

OUR TROOPS IN TOUCH WITH ENEMY.

GUNS AND CARTLOADS OF AMMUNITION CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BAGHDAD, Mar. 17.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Mar. 19.

A message from Salahiyoh, eight miles north-west of Hit, dated 13th March, says during the last three days our advanced troops on the Euphrates have been in touch with the enemy.

On the 11th two mountain guns complete were captured, also a number of wagons and some cartloads of ammunition.

SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

ENTENTE TROOPS NOT YET SENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 18.

Replying to the leader of the Opposition in the Japanese House of Representatives, the Premier stated that no relations existed between Japan and Changtsoling, military governor of Mukden. The Premier was not aware Japan or other Power had protested against the conveyance of Changtsoling's troops over the Peking-Mukden railway in contravention of the Boxer Treaty, but he added that the dissension and disputes between Northern and Southern China caused serious concern regarding the interests of Japan, who, however, had not attempted to mediate. The report of despatch of a small body of Entente troops to Siberia was without foundation.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

RATIFIED BY MOSCOW CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 17.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 18.

The peace treaty was ratified at midnight of the 15th instant after an open vote.

Steinberg, Commissary of Justice, announced that the Left social revolutionaries refused responsibility and reserved the right to hinder fulfilment of the terms of treaty by all means in their power.

GERMANS AT ODESSA.

FIND FIFTEEN RUSSIAN WARSHIPS IN HARBOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 18.

A telegram from Berlin says fifteen Russian warships were found in the harbour at Odessa.

BOLSHEVIK OUTRAGES AT ODESSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
JASSY, Mar. 17.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 18.

The Bolsheviks at Odessa went to Sevastopol before the German occupation. Before leaving the Bolshevik General Muravieff ordered the massacre of officers, capitalists and bourgeoisie and fined the population twenty million roubles.

PETROGRAD TROOPS COMPLETELY DEMOBILISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 17.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 18.

Complete demobilisation of troops in the Petrograd district has been ordered.

GERMANY BUYING RUSSIAN FOREIGN LOANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 17.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 18.

Kamkoff, speaking at the Moscow Congress, which ratified the peace treaty, said Germany was buying Russian foreign loans and would force Russia to pay 50 per cent. on all foreign loans. Russia could only expect support of the international proletariat if she should fight to the end.

OUTRAGES BY A BALUCHI TRIBE.

EFFECTIVE PUNITIVE MEASURES BEING TAKEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Mar. 18.

The following communiqué has been issued:—

The attitude of the Maris in Baluchistan, which has been unsatisfactory for some time, has recently culminated in a series of outrages, aided in some cases by Khetrans. They have cut telegraph wires, fired on trains and destroyed Government property in several localities in and adjacent to their tribal area. They also organised and carried out attacks in force on our posts at Gumbaj and Fort Munro, where they were completely repulsed and suffered many casualties. Their attitude, however, is still defiant and punitive measures are now being undertaken against them. Our aeroplanes have on two occasions recently bombed their tribal concentrations with effect.

His Highness the Khan of Kalat has very generously presented Rs. 4,000 for provision of comforts for the sick and wounded in the operations.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

RECRUITMENT TO BE REOPENED.

MR. JINNAH'S PLEA FOR A CITIZEN ARMY.

C. IN-C'S SYMPATHETIC REPLY.

MR. SASTRI'S RESOLUTIONS ON PUBLIC SERVICES.

COMPANY V. STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

DELHI, Mar. 18.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council, Sir George Lowndes presiding, after question time H. E. the Commander-in-Chief introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Defence Force Act 1917. He referred to the speech of Mr. Sarma in moving a resolution last year about the Indian section of the Defence Force. He had promised then to re-examine the question. The Government of India were in full sympathy with the proposal. The results obtained had been sufficiently encouraging to give further opportunities to intending recruits. The young men who had enlisted had proved quick to learn and keen to work. The Bill would have the effect of expanding the force. Rules of business were suspended and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Mr. Jinnah said the Council welcomed the decision of Government in enabling recruitment to be reopened. It was absolutely essential that Government should recognise that India should have a citizen army.

Mr. Sarma thanked H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and hoped the country would take advantage of the opportunity offered by Government. Government, he said, should afford great facilities for training, etc.

Mr. Banerjea said there was considerable enthusiasm in Bengal over recruitment and prayed that the Commander-in-Chief should exceed the number allotted to Bengal.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief assured Mr. Jinnah that Government was in full sympathy with his recommendation, and he would do all he can to fulfil the ambition about the citizen army. As regards Mr. Sarma's remarks, he said Government would have the question of high training in view. Mr. Banerjea's recommendation about raising the number would be kept in view, but the question would be decided according to the requirements of the various theatres of war.

The Bill was passed.

CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS.

Mr. Sastri moved that a representation be made to the Secretary of State for India that the maximum pension limits fixed for civil officers should not be increased. He said according to the rule in force at present, pensions could not exceed as a rule Rs. 5,000 in services other than the Indian Civil Service. The Public Services Commission recommended that the maximum should be raised to Rs. 6,000. The cost of this would be 9½ lakhs annually. Then there were special additional pensions. The Commission recommended an increase in the number of offices eligible for special pensions, and that the rate at which special pension should be drawn should be Rs. 3,000 for every form of service subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500. The cost of this would be 2¾ lakhs. The total cost would thus be 12 lakhs. Mr. Sastri said he would not deal with the Indian Civil Service on the present occasion, as the recommendations relating to it had been discussed last year during the Simla Session. No sufficient cause had been shown for enhancement of pensions. On the contrary it was necessary to emphasize the need for economy. It was said that such a step was necessary to rectify certain anomalies in the pension rules. Rectification of anomalies seemed to the speaker to be like the formation of scientific frontiers of which so much used to be heard in the past. Anomalies might be rectified now, but would crop up again in the course of time. It was also claimed that the increase in pensions would facilitate recruitment. Mr. Sastri was doubtful if future candidates would take an increase of Rs. 1,000 annually in a pension into consideration. The argument appeared to him to have no force. Frankly speaking he regarded the increase as a luxury.

OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

Mr. Kincaid opposed the resolution on behalf of the representatives of the Service, and said officers in India could not save much, and since 1855 the rate of pension had never been altered and they complained of the low rate of exchange. The standard of living had gone on rising, as also prices of commodities and after retiring to England officers could not live to the proper standard. He wanted to consider the question from the point of view of what pension the Home Civil Service servant got. He was in a much better position than his Anglo-Indian brother. He appealed to the Council to reject the resolution.

Sir James DuBoulay, replying, quoted the speech of the Secretary of State in the House of Commons saying that India could not be governed by a dissatisfied Public Service. Dissatisfaction lay in inadequate pay and pension. Government had not yet come to any conclusion about the recommendations of the Commission. The rules in England were much more liberal and he could not believe that the mover would call the recommendations of the Commission as extravagant. It had been pointed out in Council that the pay in the Police and other services had been improved. It was only proper that this improvement should be extended to pensions also where necessary. He said nobody could stand against the law of supply and demand.

Mr. Sarma began by saying that it was ungracious to ask Government to reject the recommendation of the Commission to increase pensions in the services, but they had to consider if a clear case had been made out for such increase. He referred to the rapid increase in expenditure on pensions.

A "FUTILE" DISCUSSION.

Sir H. Bray said the discussion was futile. One side was trying to keep the pay and pension as much down as possible, and another side was trying to raise it up. He agreed with Sir James Du Boulay in all he said about the difficulties of those who served in this country. Enrolments were being increased all over the world and India could not be an exception to the rule. While India was talking other employers were sweeping the markets of desirable candidates.

MR. SASTRI'S REPLY.

Mr. Sastri said in reply that it had been stated that his resolution would affect Indians also who would want an increase in their pensions, but Indians were only imitating the standards set up by Government for Europeans. It had also been said that twelve lakhs would not suffice to improve the pay of subordinate servants. This was true, but it showed only the great necessity of husbanding our resources.

Proceeding Mr. Sastri said:—"Sir Hugh Bray regarded the discussion as futile. We have no adequate influence in the councils of Government and to Sir Hugh Bray, who thinks that the pressure of various services will prove irresistable the discussion may well seem useless, but the representatives of the Indian taxpayers must represent their grievances so that ignorance might not be pleaded as an excuse for acting contrary to their wishes."

Sir James DuBoulay said, pensionary charges in India had not increased very much and quoted the increase of pensionary charges in England.

The resolution was rejected.

I. C. S. CADRE.

The second resolution moved by Mr. Sastri asked that the cadre of I. C. S. should not be increased. The cadre was calculated on the strength of the superior posts, which were posts involving a high degree of responsibility. Provision had to be made for leave and training reserve. Every hundred superior posts required 115 men, that was, every superior officer required an understudy. The definition of a "superior post" was therefore of great importance. Generally posts of Rs. 1000 per mensem were regarded as superior. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim stated that 83 posts which were so regarded at present did not require the exercise of great responsibility. Again, the reserve calculated for deputation purposes seemed to be more than was necessary. Other minor causes also tended to increase the recruitment. It seemed to the speaker that the cadre instead of being strengthened required to be reduced. The higher judiciary was at present recruited from the I. C. S. There was no reason why it should not be recruited from the bar, as was the case in England. The Public Services Commission recommended the recruitment of 41 judicial offices in this way. Sir Mahadev Chaubal and Justice Abdur Rahim would recruit a much larger proportion of the judicial offices in this manner. But in this matter as in that of pensions it seemed to Mr. Sastri that even Justice Abdur Rahim's recommendations appeared telling. He wanted that judicial posts should be recruited entirely from the open profession of law. Again, the I. C. S. controlled several departments such as the departments of Police, Salt and Excise, Agriculture, Posts and Telegraphs, etc.

The Public Services Commission regarded this practice with disapproval in several cases, but the effect of their proposals in this respect was nullified by their recommendations regarding creation of rural commissionerships to be filled by officers of I. C. S. This was not right and there was no reason why men belonging to the I. C. S. should be appointed to the departments which were not directly connected with executive or judicial administration. The Commission stated that judicial and executive work was growing and that the districts might be partitioned. Mr. Sastri was not acquainted with the details, but competent men told him that officers were overburdened with work because they did a great deal of work which might be done by men of ordinary capacity under the supervision of superior officers. Besides, any future increase of work should be met by employing more men in the Provincial Civil Service.

Mr. Sastri said in conclusion that this resolution was the last of a series of resolutions moved in connection with the Public Services. He appealed to Government to take a broad view of the matter. The question of employment of Indians was second in importance only to the question of constitutional reforms and it should be properly handled therefore.

OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

Sir William Vincent said, he agreed with Mr. Sastri that resolutions on Public Services had been opportune. But, for these resolutions, Government might have unfortunately come to a decision with regard to certain recommendations of the Public Services Commission. He dwelt at length on the arguments put forward by Mr. Sastri, discussed the question of offices of Inspector-General of Police, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Commissioner of Northern India and Inspector-General of Registration and maintained that Local Governments did not recommend Civilians when capable officers of those departments were available. The important question Government would have to consider, was the strength of superior posts and he quoted the opinion of Mr. Justice Rahim on the point. He personally believed that the present system of promotion to listed appointments was an inadequate incentive to meritorious work, but this was his own personal opinion. In his opinion the time had come for introduction of a system of recruitment of judges from the bar. He gave an assurance that it was the earnest desire of Government to examine the question.

Mr. S. N. Banerjea thought the resolution ought to be accepted. He entirely agreed with Sir William Vincent and Mr. Sastri that listed appointments should be increased. He also asked for substantial recruitment of district judges from the bar. The time had come when the I. C. S. should occupy the position of supervising agency, and the real work of administration should be done by the Provincial Civil Service manned by Indians. In point of integrity, honest and high sense of duty, the Provincial Civil Service would compare favourably with the Civil Service.

RESOLUTION REJECTED.

Mr. Sastri said, Sir William Vincent had stated that Government should not be saddled with too many important questions at one and the same time. He agreed with this observation, but he must point out that while constitutional questions were being discussed the question of Public Services should be kept in mind. It was a very important question and its solution was necessary to future progress. However, in view of the Home Member's sympathetic speech, he would ask for leave to withdraw his motion.

The resolution was put to the meeting and rejected. The Council adjourned for lunch.

E. I. RAILWAY CONTRACT.

The Council reassembling after lunch, Mr. Sarma moved that the contract with the East Indian Railway be determined by 31st December, 1919, and that the State do take over the management of that railway system on and from that date. He thanked Government for affording him an opportunity to discuss the question of the highest practical importance. He regretted the absence from the Council of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah who took a very large interest in the question. He felt sure that such a course as recommended in the resolution, would make towards more financial economy, improvement and development of industrial resources and benefit accruing to the public by a more efficient management of the railway system. He detailed at length the financial advantages to the State as a result of the change. Government at present guaranteed the interest and furnished capital for necessary improvement and also supplied men for the board of management at Home. The East Indian Railway was a monopolist railway and there was no parallel line competing with it. Hence, there was no necessity for application of methods of improvement. If the East Indian Railway were taken over, the whole of Upper India up to Peshawar and the Western border, an area covering 150 millions of population, will be served by one railway. Nobody could deny the advantage of discussing the question of administration. He showed that Indians had not much scope in the superior ranks of the Company railways and Indians had hardly any chance there. If the Company's line was taken up the services of Local Governments could be utilised as advisory boards.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

Sir George Barnes said this resolution was put down by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah in the September session of the Council. It was true that a notice was given and the contract was to be determined by 31st December, 1919. The reason why the second half of Sir Ibrahim's resolution was reserved for Delhi, was that the Government of India had sent their recommendations to the Secretary of State and probably their despatch had not reached England. Government telegraphed to the India Office on the subject and they replied to say that the answer to the Government of India's despatch should wait till Mr. Montagu's return. So the question could not be disposed till Mr. Montagu's return. The report of this debate would be sent to the India Office. He could not now enter into the merits of the question of the State *versus* Company management. He could only say the views of the members would be forwarded to the India Office.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar claimed more appointments for Indians in companies' railways.

The resolution was supported by Mir Asad Ali, Mr. Hukul and Rajah Rampal Singh.

SUPPORT TO COMPANY MANAGEMENT.

Sir Hugh Bray said he was not alone in thinking that the management of the East Indian Railway was the most efficient in India and that the State would be well advised to keep the present arrangements in force for the period of the war and one year thereafter. He was strongly in favour of the Company management and thought the arrangement in operation with the East Indian Railway was a happy compromise. The world was full of instances, where economy and efficiency had both gone down under popular management. Like justice railways were best kept out of the way of popular control. This was the case with the East Indian Railway at present. The Company management was flexible, enterprising and it paid more for its money. It also got more. There was no room for dilatory State methods in the management of railways.

STATE MANAGEMENT PREFERRED.

Mr. Banerjea dissented from the views expressed by Sir Hugh Bray that the East Indian Railway was better managed than the Eastern Bengal Railway. On the contrary the management of the Eastern Bengal railway was admirable. He also disagreed from Sir Hugh Bray that directly politics entered into the railway management efficiency and economy suffered. As far as he knew politics never entered the railway administration.

The resolution was further supported by Dr. Saprn, Mr. Sastri and Mr. Chanda.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha thought that when the whole question was before the Secretary of State, it ought not to be reopened now. The question was a very complicated one. He entirely agreed with Sir Hugh Bray that the Company managed railway was better than the State managed railway. He asked Mr. Sarma to postpone the consideration of the question till the Secretary of State had come to a decision.

Mr. Jinnah dissented from this view. He said the Government of India had sent Home definite recommendations and it was obvious that those who are competent to express the opinion should do so in order to influence the decision of the Secretary of State. Public opinion as far as it could be ascertained, was in favour of the State management. If it was to be Company management let it be domicile management.

Pandit Malaviya said, Sir Dinshaw Wacha was mistaken in thinking that Company management was better. He said if the State took over the management of the Company lines a net amount of one hundred and sixty lakhs would be saved to the State. He complained that part of the profits raised by enhancement during the war should go to the Company and concluded by saying that State management of railways was very much better than Company lines.

BITTER COMPLAINT AGAINST B.-N.-W. R.

Mr. Krishna Sahay in supporting the resolution bitterly complained of B.-N. W. Railway, where there was no management, but mismanagement throughout. Any ... plaint about that railway was never heeded to by anybody.

Mr. Sarma replied to the criticisms of Sir Hugh Bray and Sir Dinshaw Wacha and said there was nothing to show that the public suffered under the State management and quoted the opinion of Local Governments showing preference for the State management of railways. He withdrew the resolution in view of the assurance given by Sir George Barnes.

The resolution was withdrawn and the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

REPLIES TO INTERPELLATIONS.

In the course of the replies to questions at the Imperial Legislative Council to-day Sir Claude Hill said, the majority of the posts now vacant in the Imperial Agricultural Service have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State on the understanding that no steps will be taken to fill them until financial conditions improve.

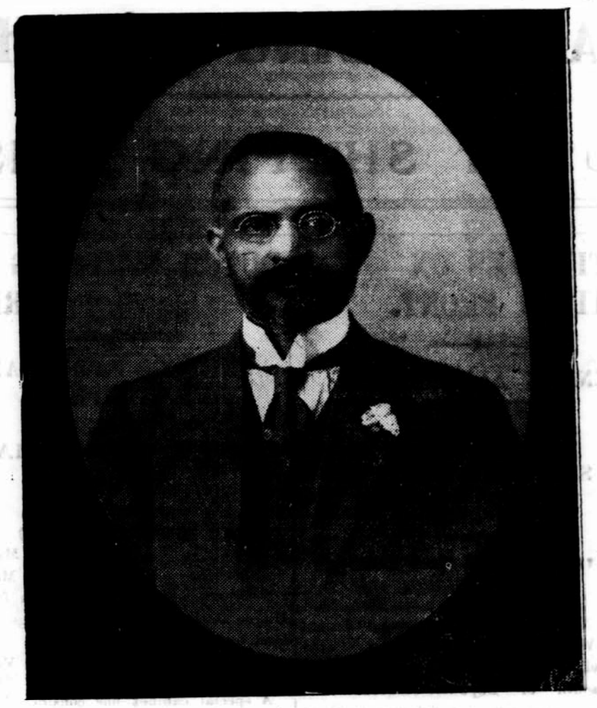
Sir George Barnes said Government have no present intention of controlling the price of hessians.

Sir William Vincent said, advice had been taken as to the propriety of making an application to the Chief Court for revision of the judgment in the case of assault committed by Lieutenant Widdicombe upon Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, but had not been favourable. Disciplinary action had been taken by the military authorities.

Sir Sankaran Nair said the Government of India do not propose to undertake any alteration in the existing constitutions of the Indian Universities pending the receipt of the report of the Calcutta University Commission.

ROYAL EDISWAN
DRAWN WIRE LAMPS
British made—British Capital.
A very large stock in hand
APPLY:
THE
CEDAR ELECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING CO,
14/20, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

HON. MR V. J. PATEL.



Who has been unanimously elected to the Imperial Legislative by the non-official members of the Bombay Council.

MR. PATEL FOR IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

Owing to a vacancy caused in the Imperial Legislative Council by the appointment of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah to the Bombay Executive Council, an election was held at the Council Hall in the Secretariat at 3 p.m. yesterday, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Parekh. The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri proposed, and and Hon. Mr. Pranjpe seconded that the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel be elected to fill the vacancy. The proposal was unanimously carried, and Mr. Patel was declared duly elected.

LATE SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

BOMBAY MEMORIAL MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, will be held at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m., to put on record the meeting' sense of deep regret at the loss to the peopl of India by the death of Sir William Wedderburn and to take steps to erect a suitable memorial in his honour and communicate the meeting's sincerest condolences to Lady Wedderburn in her heavy bereavement.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will preside. Besides him the following will be among th speakers:—Messrs. C. H. Setalvad, W. A. Chambers, H. A. Wadya, N. M. Samarth, M. R. Jayakar, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, J B. Petit, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye and the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas.

CONFIDENCE IN HOME RULE DEPUTATION.

MEETING AT HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Mar. 18.
(From our correspondent.)

At a public meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad (Sind) held on Saturday last under the auspices of the Hyderabad Branch of the Home Rule League, a resolution was unanimously passed which, while wishing success and good luck to the Home Rule deputation led by Mr. Tilak, unreservedly declared its confidence in him and fully authoried him to make it clear to the British Democracy that India is determined to have her birthright "Home Rule" and shall not rest satisfied unless and until she has secured it.

ANOTHER MEETING.

(From our correspondent.)
KATOL, Mar. 18.

At a public meeting held yesterday evening Seth Motilal presiding, resolutions expressing full confidence in the Home Rule League deputation headed by Mr. Tilak wishing them *bon voyage*, protesting against all internments and the externment of Mr. Tilak and Mr. Pal from Delhi under the Defence of India Act, were passed.

PROPOSED RECEPTION TO MR. TILAK

In response to a widely made suggestion, a meeting was held last night at Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth's office, 72, Apollo Street, to consider what steps should be taken to give a hearty send-off to Mr. Tilak, who will be shortly leaving for England. Mr. S. R. Bomanji presided, and after some preliminary discussion, it was resolved to give a public reception and "At Home" in honor of Mr. Tilak and present him with a Purse. A committee was appointed, consisting of the following members (with power to add to their number):—Messrs. S. R. Bomanji, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee, Mavji Govindji, Kanji Dwarkadas, Umar Sobhani, Narandas Purshottam, Thakor Vakil, Motilal N. Dalal, Mazumdar, Drs. Deshmukh, Sathe and Velkar and some others. The Committee, who will work on behalf of the citizens of Bombay, will shortly announce to the public the time and place of the different engagements. Many of the Grain Merchants are also anxious to give Mr. Tilak a public reception and the time and place of the function will be settled in consultation with the Committee. It is understood that Mr. Tilak is leaving Poona about the 25th instant and after a day or two's sojourn here will leave for Madras *en route* to Colombo.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency presided at the annual meeting of the Bombay Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association which was held at Government House yesterday afternoon.

The second batch of Home Rule League deputation to England will leave India at the end of April and will include Messrs. B. Chakravarti, C. R. Das and Professor J. N. Bannerjee.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

CALCUTTA'S ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

A public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta was held on Monday afternoon at Professor Ramamurti's pavilion to support the Indian deputation to England to press on the British public and Parliament the need of introduction of responsible government in India at an early date. There was a large gathering. Mr. Motilal Ghose presided.

Mr. Motilal Ghose in explaining the objects of the meeting said that people were aware that the enemies of India were at present very active in England working against the grant of Home Rule to India. People here had no adequate conception of the extent of the calumny and misrepresentation about India that were being spread by Lord Sydenham and members of the Indo-British Association. The mind of the British nation was, however, still sound and if truth be put before them plainly justice would certainly be done to India. It was with this view that a deputation of the Home Rule League was proceeding immediately to England.

Mr I. B. Sen moved the first resolution, expressing satisfaction and approval of the immediate departure of the deputation. He said that though he was not personally inclined in favour of the deputation he now felt convinced that in view of the misrepresentations made by Lord Sydenham it was necessary for some representative Indians to go and place before the British public the real facts about India. If the present war was being waged for the liberation of humanity and if humanity included Indian humanity also, then India must get Self-Government at once.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, in supporting, said that it was officials that opposed the abolition of the salt duty and introduction of free primary education when the educated community demanded them on behalf of the masses. Therefore, it was cant and meaningless to say that educated Indians did not represent the views of the masses.

The resolution was carried.

NO FAITH IN THE "MAN ON THE SPOT."

Mr. C. R. Das moved the second resolution, which ran as follows:—"That this public meeting accords its hearty support to and records its full approval of the deputation consisting among others of Lokamanaya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Babu Bipin Chandra Pal, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narsinha Iyer, Mr. Manjeri Ramier, Mr Syud Hossain, Mr. G. Joseph, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. R. P. Karandikar, Babu Jilendralal Banerjee and Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu." He said that the deputation was being sent to England to tell the English people plainly that if Self-Government was not given within a year or two the development of Indian nationality would be entirely stopped. For the last thirty years the Indian bureaucracy was opposing the grant of any reform to India. Never was a reform proposed that was not opposed and ruined by the Indian bureaucracy. What was it that prevented the separation of the judicial from the executive functions though Viceroy after Viceroy recommended it? It was the Indian bureaucracy. Take again the Morley-Minto reforms. When it was first framed in England it was alright, but when it reached India it became ridiculous. The representatives who were going to England must tell the British people that Indians wanted nothing more or nothing less than to build up their own constitution. They must be told that the people in this country had lost all faith in the "man on the spot" and Britain must take up India's cause seriously if the smaller nationalities, for whose freedom and integrity Britain was waging this war, did not include India, that Britain be plain and state that fact. India wanted to know that. It was said that one of the hindrances for the grant of Self-Government for India was the existence in the country of a revolutionary party. He was not one of those who denied its existence, but the only remedy for the eradication and removal of the evil was the grant of Self-Government to India. Repression could not put an end to that. It was only by satisfying hunger for liberty that Government could successfully cope with the situation. This was the message that the members of the deputation carried to the British people. Mr. Das then criticised the activities of the Indo-British Association, which name, he said, was a misnomer. It had nothing to do with India except that there were some members of the association who profitted at the expense of India. There was also nothing British about the association, as he believed that no son of Briton would be so low as to attempt to suppress the liberty loving instincts of a race.

Babu Surrendra Nath Sen, Pandit Ambica Prasad Bajpai and Prof. Ramamurti and Mr. Madan Gopal Garodia spoke in support of the resolution which was carried.

MR. PAL ON RED SIGNAL OF DANGER.

Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal who is proceeding to England as one of the members of the deputation on Wednesday, said that he was going to England not with the mendicant bowl in his hand, but with the red signal of danger that the world political was such that unless India was given self-government both the interests of India and England would suffer. The interests of India and England demanded that there should be a free, strong and self reliant India to be able to be placed at the service of the Britain Empire at this and future crisis.

With votes of thanks proposed to the chair by Mr. Hirendra Nath Dutt and to Prof. Ramamurti by Mr. B. K. Lahiri the meeting separated.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDICUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.—Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Book stalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GONGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND)—Jethmal Thakar singh.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaikh Rasul and Sons.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society, Ltd
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
POONA.—Shaikh Rasul and Sons.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA—J. Morton & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SIOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
WADIVAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

"A Real Miracle Indeed."

That is an Indian gentleman's opinion of the results of using Erectruss and hundreds of others have written their appreciation in similar terms. Many sufferers had tried other remedies without result but found Erectruss "a real miracle indeed."

The Erectruss is based on Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" and is therefore safe, sure, reliable and *perfectly natural*, the cure being effected by an excessive accumulation of blood in the diseased part of the body.

As a sure cure for Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility, Erectruss is unequalled and the name behind it is a guarantee of its efficiency. Costing only Rs. 15. (plus postage, etc.) Erectruss is a "health investment" well worth consideration. Learn more about this wonderful instrument by writing for Free Descriptive Booklet to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).

Erectruss

KANGA BROS.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS
No. 5, FETHNA BUILDING
Opp. PARSI FIRE TEMPLES
PRINCESS STREET (Dhobi Talao
BOMBAY.

Absolutely Free
40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
is being distributed free
Apply to:—
The Swasthe Sahaya Pharmacy,
30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

GILLESPIE'S
MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL
LAMINGTON ROAD
Chowpatti.

Motor driving and its working taught under the direct supervision of Mr. Gillespie, the Proprietor the Originator and Founder of systamatic motor training in this city, and who has now severed all connections with other schools in Bombay.

HAVE YOU JOINED
THE SELF-DENIAL BAND.
An organisation for the service of
National Education
IF NOT
WRITE AT ONCE
TO
M. R. Ry. Anantarama Iyer,
High Court Vakil,
EAST MADA STREET,
MYLAPORE, MADRAS,
or to the local
NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK COMMITTEE.

Dr. P. S. GANLA, M. D.
(America.)
SERUM-THERAPIST.
Guarantees a perfect and speedy Cure by Serum-Injections in the following Diseases:—
Phthisis, Scrofula, Asthma Chronic Bronchitis, Whooping Cough Hysteria Impotence, Paralysis, Pneumonia, Plague Tetanus, Typhoid Fever and Sciatica.
Address: Dr GANLA BOMBAY No 8.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS

The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs stomach and liver.
Prices: Rs. 2 per phial; Rs. 3 per tube
Agents Wanted:
Menois Gold Pills Agency,
Address.—BOMBAY 1d.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES APPOINTED.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO ASSIST.

A press communique says: In their Order No. 15238 dated December 17th, 1917, Government have created for two years the temporary post of Director of Industries and have appointed Mr. P. J. Mead, to hold it. The Director's Headquarters will be in Bombay and for the present he will hold his office in the Secretariat. The functions of the Provincial Directors are still under consideration of the Industrial Commission who have taken much evidence on the point and will shortly submit their recommendations. Pending consideration of their views and receipt of any orders which the Government of India may pass on their report, the Governor-in-Council considers that the following may be enunciated as the Director's main functions:—

The promotion of local industrial enterprises by—(*a*) advice and information, (*b*) the introduction of new methods and improved implements, (*c*) the management of pioneer and demonstration factories in which new industries can be tried on a commercial scale and demonstrators, technical experts and managers can be trained, (*d*) examination of requests for loans and other concessions, and suggestion of the form of assistance required.

The Director will also study the economic conditions of the Presidency from the industrial point of view, collect commercial information and investigate all existing industries which give promise of local development with the view of rendering them any assistance in his power. Expert and Technical Assistants will be afforded him as needs arise and opportunity offers, and it is proposed to associate with him an Advisory Committee, of which the Director will be the Chairman.

GWALIOR EXHIBITION.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF PROF. GAJJAR

(From a Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Mar. 13.

The Exhibition was opened on 14th March. The Chemical Industries Stall which was well decorated was in charge of Prof. M. J. Gajjar, Director of the State Chemical and Technical Laboratory which occupied the major part of the show with their collection of Indigenous drugs of the Gwalior State, the illustration of the several analytical and manufacturing processes of chemical industries, by actual products, charts, demonstration etc. Everything was so attractively displayed by the State Chemical and Technical Laboratory that it drew the attention as much of lay visitors as of experts. The scope and utility of chemical analysis were brought to prominence by demonstrating apparatus for detecting adulteration in Ghee, for estimating the percentage of oil in oil seeds, etc., and by the actual preparation of pure salts for analytical and other purposes, from crude or raw and commercial products. The manufacture of alcohol and its industrial uses were demonstrated by means of charts containing samples. The Laboratory also exhibited the Tinctures, Lavendar and Cologne-water manufactured therein. So also were the several barks of the Forest trees which could be utilised in the tanning of leather exhibited.

The manufacturing processes of making paper pulp from various grasses, of making Thymol from Ajwan seeds and of Turpentine and Rosin from the gum of Boswellia serrata were highly instructive. In the Chemical Industries section other prominent exhibitors were Messrs. D. Waldie and Co. of Cawnpore Government Laboratory, Cawnpore; Prof. Rane of Central Hindu College, Benares. Messrs. D. Waldie and Co. are manufacturers of Commercial as well as pure chemicals and their successful manufacture of Potassium Bichromate, etc. deserves special notice. Prof. Rane's, of Benares Hindu University College, specimens of pure Barium and Cobalt Salts indicate how far the Indian deposits of such minerals could be utilised.

Mr. Jehangir Mehta's (Dadar, Bombay) perfumery preparations drew considerable attention and so also did Messrs. D. D. Writer & Co.'s. "Tikli Brand" tablets and Lozenges. Mention must be made of the Scientific preparations of Prof. Gajjar's Ionic Pharmacy.

The draft budget for 1918-19 of the Karachi Port Trust, now approved, provides that two lakhs should be passed to the reserve, the closing balance being reduced by that amount.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 15.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The non-official additional members of the Bombay Legislative Council have been called upon to elect a successor to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah to the Imperial Legislative Council by the 15th of May.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell is gazetted Chief Commissioner, Assam. Mr. G. C. Denham is appointed to the temporary post of Deputy Inspector General of Police on the establishment of Director, Criminal Intelligence Department.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.S., becomes Member, Board of Management, Indian People's Famine Trust, vice Sir Reginald Gamble.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. W. G. Stewart reverts to military duty. Major G. F. W. Anson is posted as Political Agent, Kurram. Major R. J. W. Heale is granted eight months' leave. Mr. D. G. Meckenzie, C.S., is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat. Major A. D. G. Ramsay is posted as Political Agent, Kalat. Major J. S. Crosthwaite is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. T. Stowell is appointed Deputy Controller Traffic and Mr. N. C. Haldar officiates as Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

Lieut.-Col. C. C. Palmer is appointed Military Assistant, Ordnance Factories. Lt. W. C. Langer is appointed Assistant Controller, Indian Indents. Mr. C. A. Irwin holds charge of current duties of Metallurgical Inspector, Sakchi, vice Dr. Mc William granted nine months' leave. Lieut. T. A. Kape is appointed Assistant Controller, Jute Manufactories, Calcutta.

It is notified that with effect from 25th March 1918 no steel plates exceeding one-eight of an inch in thickness and no steel sections shall be used by any person or industrial concern in the repair of rivercraft or sea going vessel of any description otherwise than in accordance with the terms of a permit by the Controller (Shipbuilding), Indian Munitions Board.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. S. Haygarth is appointed Deputy Commissner, Northern Indian Salt Revenues. Mr. P. Eccles, C.S., Collector of Customs, is transferred from Madras to Bombay Mr. J. D. Macrae is appointed temporary Director, Telegraph Engineering, vice Mr. Coode granted six months' leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following are appointed to the I. A. R. O. Infantry Branch: to be Lieutenants S. O. Limley; to be 2nd-Lieutenants, A. L. Carrutherseg Gorrie, H. Lamacraft, J. E. C. Hodges and P. B. Phillips.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. T. Whelan, Assistant Secretary, Army Department, is appointed Assistant Director.

His Honour Sir Reginald Craddock left Rangoon on Friday on an extensive tour to Victoria Point and Mergui rubber, tin and pearling areas, Tavoy wolfram mines and Moulmein. He proceeds from Moulmein on April 1st to Maymyo hill station.

T. P. A. VALIDATING ACT OF 1917.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The ruling of their Lordships of the Judicial Committee (Privy Council), reported in I. L. R. 35 Mad. 607, requires that the attesting witnesses to a mortgage deed should sign their names after seeing the actual execution of the mortgage deed. The headnote in 35 Mad. 607 is:—"Held (affirming the decision of the Madras High Court) that attestation of a mortgage deed within the meaning of section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act IV of 1882) must be made by the witnesses signing their names after seeing the actual execution of the deed. Mere acknowledgment of his signature by the executant is not sufficient." This ruling placed a great impediment in the way of the mortgagors proving their mortgage. Realising the hardship that this ruling worked, the Government of India passed an Act to validate certain transfers of 1915. (Act No. 26 of 1917). This Act received the property made prior to the 1st of Jan. the assent of the Governor-General of India in September 1917. In the first instance this Act extends to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, but the Governor-General in Council may extend it to any other part of British India. So will any of the hon. members of the Imperial Council be pleased to see that it is extended to the Bombay Presidency at an early date?—Yours, etc.,

EXTENSION OF
CLEARANCE SALE
Wehave extended our CLEARANCE SALE to another week. During the period a still further reduction has been made.
JAPANESE FINE ARTS.
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Result of the War
Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the India Provident Company Ltd., the safest and cheapest house for Life and Marriage Assurances will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.
WANTED agents also on most liberal, terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working leisure hours only.
For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 29, Grey Street, Calcutta.

Burgoyne's
SUPPLY DRUGS & CHEMICALS TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY.
RESIDENTS IN INDIA
are well acquainted with the trying conditions of the climate, which are responsible for so many ills, the chief of which is
LOSS OF VITALITY.
The symptoms are various, such as weariness, mental exhaustion, faintness, brain fag, and worst of all sleeplessness, which is so common during the hot summer nights but
IXIDAMA
The Celebrated Nerve Tonic, is the ideal remedy for all complaints arising from the breakdown of the nervous system to which all are more or less subject.
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
whatever the cause, is immediately relieved and the more serious after-effects are avoided by the immediate use of IXIDAMA which is the finest known TONIC for increasing the supply of nerve power.
Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout India.
Mr. Chas. W. White, Bombay. Sole representative of
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co., Ltd., EAST HAM, LONDON
"BURGOYNE for PURITY"

The WAR and ROSE'S LIME JUICE.
The West Indian Lime has long been known to contain more Natural Health-giving properties than any other fruit. That is why
ROSE'S LIME JUICE
is still unsurpassed as a Non-alcoholic Drink.
There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the R.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always
DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING,
but be sure you get ROSE'S
—there are imitations.
t-8-17

Where to Dine in Bombay
A. VIANELLI
ITALIAN RESTAURANT
CHOWPATTY.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER
From 7-30 to 9-30
À LA CARTE ALL DAY.
KINDLY RESERVE YOUR TABLE EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS.
TELEPHONE 1898.

SANDHURST HINDU LODGE.
VRINDAVANDAS MANSION,
Near Old America-India Cinema,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.
the most up-to-date Hindu Lodge opened near Charni Road, with Electric Lights, Fans and all necessary requirements. Excels all others in purity and cleanliness.
Spacious, well ventilated & furnished Rooms, Sound and substantial Food. Rates very Moderate to suit all pockets, Trial is earnestly solicited
Tele. Address "KATTY"

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!

Nobody's Safe from a outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher on the market.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS
LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING C
KUMMUM STREET
BOMBAY.

CULTURED TAILORS
FOR
CUSTOMERS
OF CULTURED TASTE.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

COOK BETTER
by using the Annapurna Cooker it is the simplest and most effecient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others. Write a card to-day to—
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers, Influenza and mild forms of Plague.
USE
BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills. Price Re. 1-2.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1.
Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc., price As. 4.
Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by
Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co. Ld
Worli Laboratory Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—
BATLIWALLA, WORLI, BOMBAY.

VIVIPOROUS
THE ELEXIR OF LIFE
The real specific remedy for nervous debility lumbago, etc., and assured good result to internal organs, removes habitual constipation and makes the bowels free, increases the appetite and energy. Result guaranteed.
Price one phial of 30 tablets Re. 1.
A. C. M. ENIS & CO.
303, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.
KANTA BLDS., KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.
Rubber Stamp Makers.
Price List free on application.
Drawn-wire Metal Filaments

Oldest Rubber Stamp Mfg. House.

P. P. RELE & SONS,
179, KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Take the Offensive Against Catarrh
Many people are inclined to neglect this disease in its early stages—don't commit such an error! Catarrh gives rise to many diseases, such as:—Bad Sight, Deafness, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, etc. To effectively cure any Catarrhal disease you MUST remove the Catarrh and that is what most remedies fail to do. The Actina Treatment gets right to the root of the trouble and the powerful vapour courses through even the minutest nerves and blood-vessels in direct contact with the affected membranes, removing the congestion, and restoring healthy circulation. Invest Rs. 25-8 (plus postage, etc.) in an Actina and save specialists' fees. Valuable Booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease," containing particulars of our Conditional Trial Offer and testimonials post free from Actina (B. C.) Sole Agency Batala (India.)
ACTINA Natural Treatment.

TO OUR PATRONS.
INSURE YOUR SPECTACLES AND ENSURE YOUR EYESIGHT.
ON THE PAYMENT OF A SMALL PREMIUM WE OFFER YOU THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:—
1. NEW LENSES fitted to your Spectacles or Eyeglasses FREE OF CHARGE every eighteen months (or whenever any alteration in your vision necessitates a change of lenses) FOR THE REST OF YOUR LIFE.
2. BROKEN LENSES replaced at half price.
3. FREE ADJUSTMENT OF FRAMES at any time.
4. Repairs at special reduced rates.
5. OUR LIFETIME POLICY may be utilised at any of our Branches in ENGLAND or the EAST.
Write or call on us for particulars:
LAWRENCE & MAYO
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
No. 44, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1827.
Head Office:—19 New Oxford St., London.
Eastern Branches:—Cairo, Basra, Bombay, Delhi, Simla, Calcutta, Lucknow, Madras and Rangoon.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime
FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,
FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Mar. 18.

There has been local rain in Baluchistan and lower Sind. Few falls occurred in Assam. Bengal and Pasni reports three inches, Karachi and Calcutta a half. Darjeeling three quarters. New depression is entering north-west India and it is probable like its predecessor will affect plains to an important extent.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in east Baluchistan Sind with extension into north-west frontier province, Punjab and Kashmir has caused heavy rainfall on the Mekran coast, Jask reporting 3.27inches and Pasni 3.43inches, and nearly half an inch of rain at Karachi. Cloud has increased along the north-west frontier.

Rainfall will probably extend to north Baluchistan, upper Sind and the north Punjab.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 17th Mar. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.887inches
Temperature of Air	81.5 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.4 "
Dew Point	69.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.684 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.4 "
Minimum do.	74.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	172 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.		Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	18	m 2 35	26 9		18	m 8 49	16 0
		3 56a	26 10			9 31a	20 2
Tues.	19	m 3 24	25 4		19	m 9 49	17 4
		4 44a	25 1			10 14a	21 1
Wed.	20	m 4 30	24 1		20	m 10 54	18 6
		6 26a	25 2				
Thur.	21	m 6 6	23 4		21	m 1 14	21 0
		6a 25	24 1			0 46a	19 1
Fri.	22	m 7 56	23 6		22	m 2 31	20 3
		9 2a	25 10			2a 19	19 1
Sat.	23	m 9 2	14 4		23	m 3 18	19 5
		9 42a	26 3			2 58a	18 9
Sun.	24	m 9 40	26 2		24	m 3 56	18 8
		10 14a	26 8			3 42a	18 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
18	(Monday)	6h. 44m.	6h. 40m.
19	(Tuesday)	6h. 44m.	6h. 50m.
20	(Wednesday)	6h. 43m.	6h. 50m.
21	(Thursday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 50m.
22	(Friday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 50m.
23	(Saturday)	6h. 40m.	6h. 51m.
24	(Sunday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 51m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	Mar. 1913:	6	6	13 6 a.m.
New Moon	"	13	1	22.4 a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	7	0 4 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	9	2.8 p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th March 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have become overcast in the north Punjab but are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in moderate excess throughout. Day temperature is below normal in the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is below the average in the extreme east.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 0.40 inches of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in Sind and lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in Sind and north-west Rajputana. Day temperature is below normal in Sind and parts of Rajputana. At Mount Abu the minimum is nearly 20 degree below the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Central India West. Day temperature is below normal at a few stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is below the average in the eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly clouded in the south. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is slightly above normal in the north Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbance which was entering Baluchistan yesterday morning.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 18th of March, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date:
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	81	..	..	..
Do. (17th Mar.)	84.9	57.8	84	0.43	5.19	—4.87
Jask	74.9	65.0	89	3.27	6.59	+2.82
Do. (th Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th Mar.)	78.5	75.4	61	..	0.23	—2.96
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.6	62.8	73	..	0.83	—0.61
Rawalpindi	71.1	51.0	88	..	9.41	+2.06
Lahore	78.9	56.1	93	..	0.82	—2.24
Hissar	85.5	52.7	72	..	0.57	..
Ambala	81.7	56.1	74	..	1.62	—8.51
Delhi	85.0	60.0	69	..	0.56	—2.12
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.5	62.0	63	..	1.00	—0.53
Mainpuri	90.8	59.6	56	..	0.52	—1.54
Jhansi	90.1	64.2	49	..	0.27	—1.40
Cawnpore	89.0	63.1	45	..	0.42	—1.56
Allahabad	89.4	63.3	46	..	0.39	—1.71
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	85.7	64.0	83	..	0.55	—0.61
Karachi	79.6	64.8	79	0.40	1.28	—0.14
Ajmer	85.4	61.0	47	..	0.25	—1.03
Jodpore	88.5	60.2	42	..	0.23	—1.18
Kotah	89.1	66.0	42	..	0.08	—0.78
Mount Abu	75.0	41.9	27	..	0.12	—1.03
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.0	66.3	70	..	0.15	—.430
Dwarka	81.3	71.7	82	..	3.01	—0.67
Veraval	85.1	69.2	67	..	0	—0.46
Rajkot	93.1	65.0	62	..	0	—0.49
Bhavnagar Para	91.0	67.4	67	..	0	—0.55
Surat	95.9	70.5	52	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	98.4	69.7	40	..	0	—0.38
Deesa	93.9	63.6	42	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	87.1	60.8	46	..	0.08	—0.73
Indore	90.1	59.1	75	..	0.23	—0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.8	60.5	51	..	1.05	—1.32
Saugor	88.8	64.6	36	..	0.19	—2.00
Hoshangabad	93.1	64.2	48	..	0.25	—1.41
Khandwa	100.1	65.3	57	..	0.03	—1.05
Akola	97.2	66.4	32	..	0.27	—1.89
Amraoti	96.3	72.8	28	..	0.14	—1.81
Nagpur	95.2	71.3	36	..	0.37	—1.56
Chanda	96.9	68.0	47	..	0.37	—2.08
Raipur	89.8	69.8	44	..	0.95	—0.99
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.4	76.2	68	..	1.35	+0.77
Ratnagiri	89.9	73.7	47	..	0.99	+0.23
Marmugao	89.4	75.5	79	..	5.95	+4.76
Karwar	90.2	76.4	85	..	1.10	—0.83
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.2	64.2	52	..	1.61	+0.74
Ahmednagar	93.6	63.6	77	..	3.13	+1.76
Poona	95.2	62.3	48	..	3.91	+2.78
Sholapur	97.6	69.7	27	..	0.67	—1.00
Bijapur	96.3	67.4	30	..	1.16	—0.36
Belgaum	94.7	62.7	58	..	5.70	+3.74
Aurangabad	93.9	68.5	26	..	0.41	—0.87
Nizamabad (Indur)	98.4	67.2	40	..	0.14	—1.57
Hyderabad	98.6	68.2	66	..	2.29	+0.25
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.1	77.1	73	..	2.41	—0.97
Calicut	90.0	78.1	84	..	7.27	+0.57
Cochin	91.6	77.2	74	..	15.68	+5.44
Colombo	90.2	73.0	94	..	20.82	—5.81
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.2	70.5	87	..	13.74	+6.94
Bellary	97.7	69.7	59	..	2.72	+0.32
Cuddapah	98.2	72.1	60	..	5.44	+0.63
Madras	97.0	77.6	86	..	22.32	+1.98
Bangalore	90.6	59.8	52	..	2.74	—1.29
Coimbatore	95.2	69.6	72	..	7.12	+1.61
Trichinopoly	94.2	68.0	67	..	8.32	—0.72
Negapatam	87.8	70.1	78	..	37.86	+8.55

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 18th March, 1918, was 30.086 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .139 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

Shem-el-Nessim
SCENT OF ARABY Regd

A Harmony of Fragrance
CULLED from the scents of a thousand flowers, "Shem-el-Nessim" perfume is fragrant and lasting. It possesses just that subtle note of daintiness and refinement which appeals most strongly to the person of taste.

"Shem-el-Nessim" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use, and all possess the delightful fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by
J. Grossmith & Son,
Distillers of Perfume,
Newgate Street, London, E.C.

EASTER EGGS
Now Ready
A large assortment to select from.
MONGINI BROTHERS
CONFECTIONERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 3,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.
5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

THE QUEEN OF HAIR OILS
KAMINIA OIL Regtd.
This oil contains pure precious ingredients it stops hair falling out stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth and restores faded hair to its natural colour.
It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brain-workers, and Students as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-12-0 for 3 bottles.
V. P. EXTRA.
Sole Agents:—THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

THE "WONDER" BURNOIL ENGINE.

THINK—
No Magneto, No Batteries, No Wires,
No Hot Bulb, No Spark Plugs, No Carburetor,
No Pre—Heating.
The Simplest Engine on the market Will work on any oil—Kerosene, Crude Distillate or Fuel oil. No extra expenses for water tanks. It is the cheapest the simplest and the Best. Ask for the free Booklet. Only 5 and 7 H.P. in stock for prompt delivery.
SOLE AGENTS.
CLUBWALLA & Co. Ld.
53, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BEST COORG COFFEE
POPULAR
BISON HEAD BRAND
Try Once.
Grown in Coorg, cured and sized by Machinery under expert supervision; has stood the test of time and secured the highest awards at all the leading Exhibitions.
Few equalled, but none surpassed in excellence and aroma, and the Plantation Coffee advertised by others is not to be compared with ours.
DELIVERED FREE AT YOUR DOOR BY POST PER V.P.P. PACKED IN 7 lb. Drill Bags.

Parchment Finest Peaberry (New Season)	..	Rs. 5-5 per 7 lb. bag.
" No. 1	.. .. ..	Rs. 4-3 "
" No. 2	.. .. ..	Rs. 3-15 "
Fine Peaberry Coffee	.. ..	Rs. 4-7 Per 7 lb. bag.
No. 1 Coffee	.. .. ..	Rs. 3-12 "
No. 2 Coffee	.. .. ..	Rs. 3-6 "

Liberal Terms to the Wholesale Trade for Five Tons and over.
Also FRESH ROASTED AND GROUND COFFEE Post free per V. P. P.

	Pink Label.	Red Label.	Green Label.
5 One lb. Tins	Rs. 7- 4-0 ..	Rs. 5-12-0 ..	Rs. 5- 6-0.
4 " "	Rs. 4-14-0 ..	Rs. 4- 0-0 ..	Rs. 3-12-0.

Pink Label undoubtedly the best, but all guaranteed absolutely pure, and free from admixture of any kind.
Liberal Discount to the Trade.
STOCKS AND PRICES LIABLE TO FLUCTUATION
Satisfaction guaranteed; buy from us direct and be sure you get BISON HEAD BRAND COFFEE and thus full value for your money and save all intermediate profits.
Our Roasted Coffee has been much appreciated by the Troops in Mesopotamia. One case containing 4 doz. one lb. Tins, Pink Label, delivered free at Bombay Railway Station for Rs. 45.
Small samples sent post unpaid on application.
Kindly mention this paper when ordering.
Apply —
The MANAGER,
THE HUNSUR WORKS
HUNSUR.—(Mysore Province.)

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Bombay.